The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3216. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Steam-frigate Pensacola Gone to Sea.

The Rebel Batteries Open Upon Her without Effect.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Interview of the Bank Committee with Secretary Chase and the Finance Committees.

WHAT THE BANKERS PROPOSE TO DO.

CHEERING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

A Great Battle Expected Within a Week.

Preparations for Arming the Loyalists in Tennessee.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 12.

THE PENSACOLA SAFELY DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The steamship *Pensacola* which left her anchorage off Alexandria yesterday morning, proceeded to Indian Head, about twenty-seven miles from Washington, where she remained until between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, and then proceeded to run the blockade, which she did with safety. Twenty-two shots were fired at her, but none struck. She did not return the fire. She was heavily laden with cannon and other appliances of war, and fully prepared for hostile service.

The safe departure of the *Pensacola* is a general subject of congratulation, as it is known the rebels have been for weeks past reserving their fire, in order to destroy this vessel or prevent her passage out of the Potomac River.

PROPOSITIONS OF THE BANKERS.

The Committee of Bankers from New-York, Boston and Philansiphia, met the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Financial Committees of the House and Senate last evening, and submitted the following propositions through Mr. Gallatin:

First—A tax bill to raise one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, in addition to duties on imports.

Second—No demand Treasury Notes to be issued, except those authorized at the extra session.

Third—An issue of one hundred million six per cent. Treasury Notes at two years, in sums of $5 and upwards, receivable for all dues of Government except duties on imports.

Fourth—A suspension of the Sub-Treasury act so as to allow the banks to become depositories of the Government.

Fifth—An issue of six per cent. twenty years' bonds. to be sold by the Secretary without restrictions as to the price he may obtain for them.

Sixth—The Secretary to be authorized to make temporary loans for the relief of the Treasury, by hypothecating bonds, and in case such loans are not paid the bonds to be sold at the best price they will bring in the market.

Mr. Chase has decidedly the advantage of the Banks in their present relations to the Government. The above is a good scheme to reverse these relations has no chance of adoption.

GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Adjutant-Gen. Finnell, of Kentucky, is in Washington. His news is cheering. Gen. Buell is universally popular, and believed invincible in arms. Gen. Finnell anticipates a great battle this week, and the advance of Buell's entire army into Tennessee within 30 days. Arms and clothing are sent along to equip the thousands of loyal Tennesseeans who are known to be ready to join the army as soon as it reaches the State.

GEN. LANE.

Gen. Lane has not tendered his resignation to the Governor or Legislature of Kansas, nor has he accepted the Brigadier-Generalship lately tendered to him by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, nor does he intend to accept it, as he declared in that body, until he has resigned his seat, of which the Senate will have full notice.

RETURNED PRISONERS PAID OFF.

Twenty-five of the 190 recently-released prisoners from Richmond were paid off yesterday, and discharged. The remainder, whose regiments are still in service, will probably have their accounts settled to-morrow, and be furloughed for thirty days.

THE COAST SURVEY AND BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

The Coast Survey Bureau has detailed one of its most efficient officers to accompany Gen. Burnside's expedition.

DR. CHEEVER'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Cheever harangued an immense crowd in the House of Representatives this afternoon, in language lawless and revolutionary. He compared President Lincoln to Pharaoh, who kept God's people in bondage, and brought plagues of frogs, lice and fire on the land. He said so far as Slavery was concerned, Union men had no more rights than rebels. The permission for him to occupy the halls of Congress, ostensibly to preach, but really to utter a fierce tirade against the Government and Constitution, is generally condemned.

GERRIT SMITH.

Gerrit Smith is announced for an abolition lecture in Washington, in a few days.

THE PRISONERS AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

A returned prisoner, from Columbia, S. C., says that the treatment of the Union prisoners transferred to that place, was much better than it was at Charleston.

MRS. GAINES GOING SOUTH.

Mrs. Gaines, whose celebrated lawsuit against the City of New-Orleans was decided in the Supreme Court just before the secession of Louisiana, has received permission to cross the lines to New-Orleans *via* Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.

KERRIGAN'S CASE.

In the case of Kerrigan, the Court-martial requires evidence to be closed to-morrow. Reverdy Johnson will present the argument for the defence.

WARM WEATHER.

The weather is bright, to-day, with a high wind, prevailing, that dries the roads rapidly.

OUTRAGES OF THE SUTLERS.

The sutlers in the regiments around Washington are charging the soldiers from 6 to 15 per cent. discount on Treasury Notes—an outrage for which the harpies should suffer.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

The following deaths have occurred in the various hospitals since our last report:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

E. B. Northrup, Sixth United States Cavalry.
O. S. Hatch, Fifth New-York Cavalry.
D. B. Dickinson, Fifth New-York Cavalry.
A. E. Stephens, 27th Massachusetts Volunteers.
L. Andrews, 27th Massachusetts Volunteers.
E. Cleaveland, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers.

CIRCLE HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

James L. Phelps, Fourth United States Infantry.
G. W. Burwell, Second New-York Cavalry.
David H. Collins, Fifth New-York Volunteers.
Levi West, Third Vermont Volunteers.
Henry Adams, Second New-York Cavalry.

INDIANA HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

Cornelius Ribble, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers.
C. M. Townsend, 1st Reg. Berdan Sharpshooters.
Geo. Zimmerman, 1st Reg. Berdan Sharpshooters.
Silas Linslie, 1st Reg. Berdan Sharpshooters.
Moses Stouder, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers.
James H. Galbreth, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers.
Frank Angel, 27th New-York Volunteers.

UNION HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN.

John Morrison, Second New-York Volunteers.
Joseph Egger, De Kalb Regiment.

COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

J. D. Brown, Seventh New-York Cavalry.
J. A. Dowling, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
W. J. Seavey, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
J. C. Richardson, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
J. W. Nickerson, Fifty-seventh Penn. Volunteers.
Benjamin Lloyd, 33d New-York Volunteers.
Miles Church, Eighth U. S. Cavalry.
Chas. Wanger, Eighth Illinois Volunteers.
W. H. Copp, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
John Knight, Ninth Maine Volunteers.
Wm. Drager, Anderson Zouaves.
J. H. Payne, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
G. W. Colbath, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
S. D. Storer, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ALEXANDRIA.

Lieut. Chas. R. Bach, 99th Penn. Volunteers.
Wm. Egglesor, 32d Penn. Volunteers.
Conrad Winterhalter, 35th Penn. Volunteers.

FIFTH-STREET GENERAL HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

Thomas Clark, Third U. S. Artillery.

ERUPTIVE FEVER HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON.

James Meade, Second U. S. Infantry.
H. M. Hunt, Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers.
J. L. Foss, Eleventh Maine Volunteers.
John L. Hamilton, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Frederick, Md., Sunday, Jan. 12.

The rumors circulating that the town of Bath has been burnt are untrue.

The rebel army under Gen. Jackson, are in and around Bath. They burnt Crist's mill, and some other buildings yesterday.

There have been no demonstrations along our lines to-day.

FROM OLD POINT.

Baltimore, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The steamer from Old Point arrived this morning, but brings no news of interest.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

Great Demand For Whisky Among the Rebels—New Postage Stamps and Treasury Notes—Rebel Congressman from Kentucky, &c.

COINING MONEY.

Mr. Stearns, a distiller of Richmond, Va., is making about four thousand dollars a day clear profit on whisky, and could make five thousand dollars if he would exert himself. *The demand for whisky is so great that every gallon is sold as soon as it is made.* So says the correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND TREASURY NOTES.

While the postage stamps now in use have answered their purpose very well, and have relieved the community of a very serious inconvenience, it is desirable to have them engraved in such a style as to defy any attempt at imitation. We are therefore gratified to learn that a contract has been made by the Postmaster General with an accomplished steel engraver, who has located in this city, by which the public will soon be supplied with stamps of different denominations, executed in the best style of art. They will bear the likeness of different statesmen of the South, and thus each denomination will be readily distinguished from the other. The same engraver is preparing the plates for a new issue of Treasury notes, to be printed on fine paper, which will supply the place of those now in circulation.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Richmond, Dec. 30.—Congress met to-day at 12 o'clock. Messrs. Thomas and Burnett, members from Kentucky, appeared, were qualified and took their seats. Other matters were transacted in secret session, of which the reporter is not informed.

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAILROADS, ETC.

Petersburgh, Dec. 31.—Passenger trains on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad have resumed their regular trips, the bridges recently burnt having been rebuilt.

The hiring of negroes throughout Virginia is progressing. The year's prices are generally sustained.

FLOYD'S BRIGADE.

The following named regiments compose Brig.-Gen. Floyd's Brigade, now at Bowling-Green:

Twentieth Mississippi Regiment, Col. Daniel B. Russell.
Fifty-first Virginia Regiment, Col. Wharton.
Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, Col. Reynolds.
Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment, Col. McCoslin.
Forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, (formerly Col. Heath's,) now Major Werth.
Capt. Jackson's Virginia Flying Artillery, 5 guns.
Capt. Guy's Virginia Flying Artillery, 4 guns.

AFFAIRS ON THE COAST.

Yesterday developed no new feature in the Federal programme on the coast. Their vessels of war continue to pop into our inlets, occasionally favoring our batteries or fleet with a shot, and then popping out again. They seem determined to learn the geography of our coast, with a view to future operations. We would give them every facility in pursuit of that knowledge, and, indeed, do almost anything else to induce them to land. We are heartily tired of their cowardly prowling around, like a thief reconnoitering a hen-roost. Perhaps we may have some more daring act to record in the course of the week—may be an attack in earnest, or their summary evacuation of our coast.—*Savannah Republican, Dec. 28.*

THE STEAM AIR CANNON.

This invention consists of a locomotive capable of running on common roads, which supersedes horse-power in all draft operations, and is adapted to either land or water. To this is attached one or more air-cannons, which, in view of the present scarcity of powder, is a great desideratum, as air can be made more effective than powder, being liable to compression to many thousand times less than its bulk. These cannon will also have the following qualities to recommend them, viz.: no report, little if any concussion, no heating, and no smoke, of which proves their great availability whether placed on board of gunboats or war ships, or used on land for river protection, where it would be most serviceable. Along the banks of the Mississippi the levees would protect the lower part of the machine, while the upper is secured by its own inclined planes.

The cannon, being breech-loading, is loaded with great ease and speed; and by being removed from the machine, the latter can be applied to making ditches, throwing up the embankments, and can also be used as a fire-engine.

In the open field it may well be called a flying artillery, as it could run through any ranks, either of infantry or cavalry, and open a lane fourteen feet wide.

This is a Louisiana invention, and we understand that the inventor, Mr. Henry Cowing, is about to submit it to the Legislature, when we hope to see it receive that attention which all such contrivances, calculated to strengthen our defences, deserve.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, Dec. 22.*

A KENTUCKY REBEL CONGRESSMAN.

H. W. Bruce, who ran last June in the Louisville District of Kentucky as candidate for the National Congress, is out as a candidate for the rebel Congress. Of course he dares not come inside of the District he presumes to run for, but he publishes his card in the Nashville Bowling-Green *Courier*. It is as follows:

To the Voters of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky generally:

I announce myself a candidate for the Seventh Congressional District, to represent you in the Congress of the Confederate States. I make this announcement, however, on the express condition, that if the Southern Rights voters of the Seventh District in Convention declare their preference for some other person, I shall withdraw my name, and support most cordially their nominee. Having been their last candidate for the Federal Congress, I would take great pleasure in being their first candidate for the Confederate Congress. But their decision in Convention, if one be held, shall determine my course.

As my constant engagements, until I can be released from them, will forbid my seeing many of you before the election, (Jan. 2,) you will allow me, through this medium of communication, to say, if elected, you shall have in Congress my most zealous and constant attention to your business. The chief objects which, I presume, will command the attention of your representatives in Congress, will be the defense of our young, but glorious and gigantic Confederation of Southern States, and the interests and welfare of the brave men who are gallantly fighting the battles of their country in this war for our freedom and independence. They shall constantly receive my most constant and solicitous care and attention. The first objects of a wise Government's care are those which establish and maintain its independence. Two other subjects will probably demand the attention of your representatives during the first Congress—*the conditions on which this war shall be terminated, and the boundary line between the two Governments.* I shall not conceal my position on these two important points. We have separated from the Northern Abolition despotism, and I am one for making the separation final and eternal. I desire no more union or fellowship with a people whom we have never wronged, but who have, on the contrary, for years been robbing us and endeavoring to degrade us, and are now prosecuting a causeless and cruel war against us because we will not submit to their wrongs and aggressions, and because we have asserted our claim as freemen to the God-given right of self-government. *In determining the boundary line, I shall claim every foot of Southern soil.*

Jan. 1. H. W. BRUCE.

LOYALTY IN ST. LOUIS BUSINESS CIRCLES.

Excitement on Change—Disruption of the Chamber of Commerce—The Union Men Withdraw and Organize a New Board of Trade.

From the Missouri Democrat, Jan. 9.

The hall of the Chamber of Commerce was on yesterday afternoon the scene of much excitement. The occasion was the annual election of officers for the Chamber to serve during the present year. The proceedings were briefly as follows:

The Chamber was called to order by the President, Mr. D. A. January, minutes read, and report of the Secretary, Mr. Baker, read and approved.

Mr. January then proceeded, in a few well-chosen remarks, to announce his retirement, and to express his thankfulness to the Chamber, &c., &c., extending the felicities usual on such occasions.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Maj. Edwards, of the firm of W. L. Ewing & Co., presented a long list of new members who applied for admission into the Chamber.

Mr. Ranney objected, and moved that no new members should be admitted to the Chamber until after the election.

This motion was insisted upon amid much confusion, but the President declined to put it.

Mr. Pierce, of the firm of Heming & Woodruff, said the motion was out of order, and that no new rule could be adopted except in accordance with No. 15 of the Rules and Regulations concerning the Chamber.

Mr. Ranney and others still urged the question upon his motion, amid a perfect chaos of speeches, motions to adjourn, calls to order, promiscuous votings, cheerings and stampings.

Finally it was moved and carried that all those who were not members of the Chamber of Commerce should retire from the meeting. This excluded large numbers who were only members of the Corn Exchange, and as such were not entitled to vote. Those excluded only fell back a few paces, and as the Chamber again became noisy and confused in wrangling over the different motions that were proposed, they crowded up again as compactly as before. Some one then called for the reading of the names of the new members who were proposed.

Mr. January, for the sake of harmony, hoped that Major Edwards would withdraw the list of names, stating that he would vote for every one of them, but he saw that if it was insisted that they should be elected, the Chamber would be disrupted.

Major Edwards firmly refused to withdraw the names.

The names were then read.

Great excitement and confusion again ensued, when Capt. John J. Roe made a motion that the meeting should adjourn for two weeks, in which time he thought the excitement would die away and a fair election could be had. Capt. Roe's motion was put and vehemently voted down.

Another motion was made and carried, that all who were not members should be excluded from the hall. All went out, and the members of the Chamber of Commerce were admitted by the Assistant Secretary, one by one. The meeting was again called to order.

Mr. Ranney and his friends again renewed his clearly irregular and unwarranted motion that no new members should be chosen until after the election.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was put, and a division called for, which resulted in its defeat.

Mr. Betts, of the firm of Betts, Mellen & Wyman, stated that the list of new members was put forward with an improper motive, and that if they were to be balloted for he would black-ball every one of them. This was vehemently cheered by Mr. Ranney and his friends.

Finally the election was ordered, and before a score of balls had been put in the box it was announced by the President that the whole list had been rejected; as, under the rule, five black balls defeated any candidate for membership, and more than five black balls had been cast.

At this there was some little cheering, when Major Francis W. Crane proposed that all the Union men of the Chamber should withdraw, and not vote at the pending election for officers.

Tellers were selected, and the polls opened; but the Union members did not participate or vote. Large numbers of them retired from the Hall, and called an impromptu meeting in the office of the Secretary of the Chamber, where the following proceedings were had:

Stephen M. Edgell was called to the chair as President of the meeting, and Clinton B. Fisk was chosen Secretary.

The President was instructed to appoint a Committee of five persons, whose duty it should be to report at a subsequent meeting a plan of "The Union Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis." Said Committee were instructed to make inquiry for suitable rooms, for the accommodation of the organization, and report location and terms of lease.

The names of the Committee will be announced by the President in the city papers of Friday morning, Jan. 10. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President and Committee.

S. M. Edgell, President.
Clinton B. Fisk, Secretary.

The balloting began in the Hall, Mr. Albert Pierce being nominated for the Presidency.

Mr. Whittaker withdrew his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Edgar Ames as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Before the closing of the polls Mr. Pierce appeared and withdrew his name from the ticket. The vote was small and soon counted with the following result:

President—Albert Pierce, 43 votes.
Vice-President—William Matthews, (51;) Edgar Ames, (42.)
Secretary—R. H. Davis, (52.)
Committee of Appeals—Thomas H. Larkin, N. Shaeffer, Theodore Betts, John Tollee, Hugh McKittrick, John F. Baker, J. Jackson, W. A. Moffett, Willis Powell, T. Ferguson, J. W. Booth, Jamuel Johnson, (with an average of 52 votes.)
Flour Inspectors—Wm. Stoble, J. L. Benson, Joseph Powell.

The result was announced, and the crowd dispersed.

The above is as fair and correct an abstract of the proceedings as we believe could be given. The most circumstantial report would fail to convey half the excitement, bad blood and confusion of the meeting. If out of it all, anything creditable can be extracted, it is the fact that the ill-temper so prevalent did not in any one case lead to personal violence.

The explanation of the whole affair is simply, that it was a struggle between the Union and the secession members of the Chamber. How the contest arose, it matters not. The issue was joined upon Mr. W. B. Baker, the old Secretary for years, and always an unconditional, out-spoken Union man, and Mr. Robert H. Davis, a member of the Chamber of long standing and an open and avowed Secessionist. While it is true that some of the Secessionists were opposed to Mr. Baker wholly on personal grounds, it is equally certain that a majority of them opposed him on account of his Union sentiments, and so, having made up the issue, the Union men, almost to a man, though some of them were not his personal friends, stood up for Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker's friends, finding that under a rule of the Chamber, no one could vote but those belonging to the Chamber, or who were, as it is termed, "paying members," (thereby excluding all the members of the Corn Exchange, which is largely Union,) exerted themselves to procure new Union members, hoping to overthrow the secession majority in the Upper Chamber, and at the same time contributing, by means of the admittance fee of $10 from each new member, timely assistance to the financial department of the Chamber.

The respectability of the list which they presented as above, we scarcely think will be questioned in any quarter. The right of these persons, to become members, is unquestionable.

If, then, it was clearly according to rule and to usage to present these names as they were presented, the Secessionists were clearly in the wrong in their opposition.

All suggestions, however, were unheeded. They had the temporary preponderance, and they used their advantage unscrupulously. It was hardly to be expected that the Union men, under the circumstances, could consent to be overslaughed and brow-beaten in this manner. We believe they did perfectly right in refusing to vote, and in taking the preliminary steps to the organization of a new Chamber of Commerce.

The Secessionists, thought triumphant, wore their garlands with an ill-affected air of gratification and ease. It may possibly have occurred to some of them that the withdrawal of so many old and respectable merchants, was a very exhausting drain upon the vitality of the Chamber. It may also have struck some of them, that an independent and exclusive organization of persons of known hostility to the Government, would not prove exactly a safe thing at this time in this city. With the soberness of this morning, proceeding from a night of cool reflection, we think many of these gentlemen will regret the part they have played, and will listen to the counsels of reason and moderation.

The ticket elected is a nullity. Mr. Pierce was nominated without his consent, and before the polls were closed publicly and emphatically withdrew his name. Mr. Ames also positively declined. The only thing left, as it seems to us, is the total repudiation of the affair of yesterday, and the election of a new and thoroughly Union ticket.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Feeling in Regard to the Surrender of Mason and Slidell—The Call for an Advance of the Grand Army—A Little Secession in Chicago—Military Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

The people of this country have a wonderful "knack" of adapting themselves to circumstances. A week ago, and we were prepared for a war with England, should the right and the honor of the nation require it—ready to "back" the Government in whatever position it might assume upon the question of the surrender of Mason and Slidell. Now, all is quiet. The rebel emissaries have been sent on their way rejoicing, and all cheerfully acquiesce in the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Secretary Seward. I notice that some of the papers are talking about dissatisfaction in the West at the rendition upon the demand of England. There is, doubtless, deep dissatisfaction with England; but I have heard none expressed at the action of our own Government. We know too well the evils and desolations of war, to invite them upon our country unnecessarily, and when they can be honorably avoided; and no less ready to yield, because the West is remote from the seat of a foreign war. All we ask—and we shall continue to ask it—is that the rebellion be put down; that, at least, the whole power of the Government shall be exerted for this purpose. It is a political necessity that this be done speedily, and it is to be hoped that the Press of the country will judiciously urge a more decisive and active policy.

We of Chicago notice with pain the recent attempts to destroy public confidence in Gen. McClellan. We say "Wait a little longer," before yielding to a belief of his incompetency. Let him have an opportunity to perfect his plans, provided the delay does not threaten to endanger the cause, either at home or abroad. A decisive victory over the rebels on the Potomac or in Kentucky, would postpone foreign recognition, which is now imminent. But, even with all our faith in McClellan, we cannot wait forever. We are daily getting more and more impatient at the immobility of our "grand army," and when the tax-gatherer makes his appearance to gather up the wherewithal to pay the enormous expenditures of our military establishment, this impatience will be greatly augmented.

We have had two slight touches of secession in our city. One was in the shape of a professed agent, and probably counterfeiter, of the Southern Confederacy, who visited an engraver and lighographer, and wished to obtain plates for Confederate bonds. Even as a counterfeiter, the fellow must have been "daft," if he thought to dispose of any of that description of currency in these parts. The other was the arrest of John Costello, on a charge of expressing secession sentiments, and with holding treasonable correspondence with the rebels. He was placed in jail, and afterward a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, and a hearing of the case was had before Judge Maniere of the Circuit Court. The accused was remanded to answer the charges against him before the National authorities.

Recruiting by the State authorities for the Volunteer service closed with the year. The matter has been taken in hand by National officers, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. It will be much cheaper, as the State officers had to find or make places for their personal and political friends, whether their services were needed or not. In this way thousands of dollars have been, and are still being, wasted in this State.

Since the consolidation of the skeleton regiments little has been done in the military line. There are about twelve thousand men in the State camps, mostly without arms, and doing but little in the matter of discipline. In Camp Douglas—near this city—there have recently been two mutinies, growing out of misrepresentations on the part of officers in recruiting. Some fifty of the Mechanics' Fusileers are in confinement on a charge of participating in the insubordination.

Frauds in the purchase of horses for the cavalry regiments in the West are continually coming to light. In one regiment of one thousand two hundred, it has been ascertained that the horses were purchased at $75 and $80, and turned over to the Government at $110 to $115. For supplying Daniel's Wisconsin Regiment—which is the last fitted out in the West—horses were advertised for, and the contract let at $82 50. All the others paid from $100 to $115! Somebody has, therefore, made quite large fortunes out of our good-natured Uncle Samuel.

The Constitutional Convention met at Springfield to-day. But little interest is apparently taken in it by the people generally. The Democrats, mainly through the liberality of the Republicans in electing Democrats on Union tickets, have about two-thirds of the Convention, and it is given out by the organs that they intend to make a party affair of the concern. If they do not perform their work acceptably, it is in the power of the people to veto it.

Some of our daily journals show evidences of prosperity, even in these times of war and bank suspensions. The *Tribune* but recently donned a new dress, and, with the New-Year, the *Post* enlarged its dimensions, and improved its externals with new type, &c.

The weather has put on its wintry garb in earnest within a few days past. So mild was December, that much plowing, and some sowing of Spring Wheat was done, in various parts of this State. Our farmers are considerably excited about cotton and Sorghum. The latter crop has turned out so well, that a large breadth of land will be planted with it next season. And I hear of arrangements for putting up several gins and other cleaning apparatus, machinery and buildings, preparatory to harvesting the cotton crop of 1862. The open Winter, thus far, has not been favorable to the wheat upon the ground. But as the product of this section of the State is mainly confined to the Spring varieties, we can make no estimate of the product of next harvest.

There is fine sleighing now in all this region. The Chicagonians, in humble imitation of your Central Park skating-ponds, have inaugurated two upon a somewhat smaller scale, and skating is all the rage. The holidays passed off with much gayety, and a large amount of gift-making.

The Chicago Mercantile Association had rather a spirited discussion, at its last meeting, upon the policy and patriotism of patronizing the Canadian Railroads, whose managers have shown themselves so eager for a war with the United States, and who were foremost in efforts to prepare for ravaging our frontiers. It is the general opinion that we had better take care of our own roads, repeal the reciprocity treaty, and let our bellicose neighbors take care of themselves hereafter, and not at our expense.

The "financial flurry" at the East affects, of course, the whole country. But the prevalence of gold as a circulating medium to quite a large extent throughout the West, and the favorable rates of Exchange, cause the suspension of the Banks to be but slightly felt. The Brokers, of course, will take every advantage of the circumstance, and create all the trouble, and make all the profit possible, out of the needs of the country. But they have not yet been able to create a panic here, and there is but a slight demand for gold. It is selling at from 1 to 3 per cent. premium. The sound condition of the State Bank of Indiana, which, through agencies, has been doing a heavy business here, is a great regulator of our financial matters. Exchange on New-York is still ¼@⅜.

The packing season is yet going forward briskly. There will, it is estimated, be packed in Chicago this season 400,000 hogs, against 230,000 last year. The receipts of live and dressed average from 8,000 to 10,000 daily. Prices for dressed, $2 70@$3; live $2 10 @$2 40. Receipts of beef cattle light, not over 500 daily; sales at $2 25@$3. Receipts of flour yesterday, 3,421 bbls.; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 26,230 bushels. Mess pork is selling at $8 87@$9 10. Market generally unsteady, fluctuating from day to day, according to the political and commercial news. In store: Flour 31,281 bbls.; wheat, 1,936,481 bushels; corn, 1,623,828 bushels; oats, 241,232 bushels; rye, 98,300 bushels; barley, 71,316 bushels.

The value of the buildings erected in this city during the past year is, according to architects' estimate, $797,800. In 1856 the estimate was nearly $4,000,000. During the last three quarters, ending Jan. 1, there have been 6,795 arrests by the police of this city; fines collected, $23,708. The perpetrators of the extensive jewelry robbery—$4,000—from the Tremont about two months since, have been ferreted out by the detectives, and four persons, James Lavier, William Wright, James Kenny and John W. Smith, have been held to answer. Two of them were overhauled in Buffalo.

ITEMS FROM KENTUCKY.

Report from the Ladies—The Situation—C. S. Morehead—Brownlow Released and Remanded to Jail the Same Day—Tennesseeans Invoked to Arm with Pikes, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

The last report of our "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society" figures up 800 articles of clothing, 427 articles of bedding, and numerous delicacies, besides many boxes of contributions from ladies in Indiana, Ohio and Massachusetts. A new feature is the Children's Soldiers' Relief Society," Miss Jenny Fetter, moderator. Its members are girls ranging from 5 to 12 years. Their first report is 38 handkerchiefs, 37 army bags, 1 pair mittens, 3 knit woolen comforts, and 1 can peaches.

The new year here has opened very quietly. Military preparations are maturing without any noise or stir. When Gen. Buell is sure he is ready, and when the signal is given him, then you will hear from him—not before, unless forced by the enemy. He now has in daily use the railroad bridge across Green. His men in every encounter, have fought better than the foe. Skillful officership insures their complete success in the grand collision. Troops from West Virginia keep coming. Col. Enyart's First Kentucky, and Col. Sedgwick's Second Kentucky are on hand. The never-ending successes in that quarter gladden our hearts. Our war-worn friends will find many new fields in Kentucky, and, with God's blessing, will conquer them too.

"Zollinhopper," is said to be strongly intrenched at Mill Spring, the head of steamboat navigation on the Cumberland, fifteen miles southwest of Somerset, and forty miles southwest of Columbia. His force is put at from 10,000 to 15,000. The proclamations of him and Johnston are amusing. They come to take us by the hand as friends and brothers! They mean to give security to our personal and property rights; if we will only recognize their Russellville bantling "as the legitimate Government of Kentucky, and the one that honestly and truly reflects the will and wishes of the people!" Rains, at Cumberland Gap, is said to be reinforced by Floyd, a most valuable accession indeed. Rumor hath it, that immense Humphrey tried to come to Rains' help, but that, finding the Gap too narrow for his easy passage and safe retreat, he backed out. Thirty thousand rebels, with 150 rifled cannon, are reported at Columbus.

Gov. Morehead's release gratifies his many personal and his political friends. His sympathies may continue Confederate, but, as a man of honor and a gentleman of the old school, he will religiously abstain from using his influence in any particular against the Government of the United States. He has the power greatly to benefit his country, and thus to blot out his suspicious past, and hand down his name untarnished to his children's children.

It seems Parson Brownlow was remanded to prison, in Knoxville, by the military authorities, on the 27th ult.—the very day the Confederate Court there released him. He had been released because "the faith of the Confederate Government was pledged to his safe conduct out of the Confederate lines." Secretary Benjamin and Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crittenden had given him this pledge. Anyhow, he is thrown back into jail the very hour he is released.

Harris' impressment plan is confessedly a miserable failure. Secesh leaders in Memphis and Nashville are making pitiful appeals to the people to save all they hold dear or valuable on earth, to call town meetings, organize companies, enlist everybody between 15 and 60, get out every gun, and, if they have no guns, to get pikes of ash or hickory armed with iron points.

All our banks receive United States Treasury Notes in all their transactions, and, I presume, do or will receive also United States Demand Notes, as do our brokers. I reckon many a Tennesseean would give a handsome premium for either. Specie is 50 per cent. premium in Tennessee over any sort of secesh currency.

You see the New-Orleans *True Delta*, still criticises with high-toned severity, the conduct of the Richmond oligarchy. PONTIAC.

P.S.—Provisionals have divided Kentucky into twelve Confederate Congressional Districts, and call upon us to vote by general ticket on the 22d for such conceited ignoramuses as H. W. Bruce to represent us in the Confederate Congress. Ha, ha, ha.

OPERATIONS IN KANSAS.

THE PROJECTED MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE REBELS OF ARKANSAS AND TEXAS, ETC.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

It would seem that the authorities have at last woke up to the importance of preserving this state from aggression, and using it as a base of operations against the rebels in Arkansas and Texas. Three Wisconsin regiments—one under Gov. Barstow—are said to be on their way hither already; and large reinforcements, amounting in all to twenty or twenty-five thousand men, have been promised. Commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance preparations are being made for their reception; and with promptness on the part of the authorities at Washington, backed by Gen. Hunter's energy in the management of matters here, an effective force of twenty thousand men may be able to take the field and move southward about the latter end of next month, leaving some seven or eight thousand men to hold the forts and guard the river-frontier of the State. In the meantime, it would seem probable that Brig-Gen. Denver will take the field at the head of the Kansas troops under Lane and Jennison, the moment that, by the arrival of the first reinforcements, the troops in question can be relieved from their present duties. Gen. Denver will then march to the aid of John Ross, O-path-yar-ho-la, Oct-chun-yo-ho-lar, Cho-Folop. Hargo, To-ho-lut-kie, Sup-pi-kie, Micco Hutka, David Fields, Oct-tah-harsas-hargo, and the other loyal Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw chiefs, who are now on the war-path for the Union with an army numbering, at last advices, nearly six thousand "braves." One detachment of these, four thousand strong, has already had two engagements with the white and Indian rebels under Gen. Cooper, of Arkansas; and on both occasions the loyal Indians came off victorious, retaining possession of the fields of battle, though unable, from their severe losses and deficiency of ammunition, to follow up their successes. Reinforced, however, by Denver's command, we expect that hereafter our Indian friends will be able to save us any further trouble from our Indian enemies.

SUBALTERN.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the regular army presents no feature calling for special comment. It is as dull as it can possibly be, both in New-York and other cities, and will doubtless continue so until Congress passes some stimulating measure. The number of men enlisted here does not exceed ten, although there are seven offices open. The business done in the country may be estimated by the fact that in Buffalo alone there are seven regular, rendezvous, and that, during the month of December, 1861, the total number of men booked was only eight. In some instances country offices have been open as long as three months without making more than two enlistments.

Naval recruiting is very satisfactory. One hundred and eighty men were shipped here last week, the greater portion of whom was for the regular navy, and the remainder for Capt. Porter's expedition.

The *Kate Stambler*, which for some months since has been the receiving-ship for the Marine Artillery, has been withdrawn from that service, and now lies in the Atlantic Basin.

There are now nineteen vessels of various descriptions at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Some of them are undergoing repairs, others are fitting out, that is, being armed and filled up with naval and commissary stores, and others are already in commission and nearly ready for sea. The following is a complete list of these vessels:

Names of Vessels.	Guns.	
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	Waiting repairs.
Richmond	22	Waiting repairs.
Dacotah	9	Undergoing repairs.
Oneida, (new,)	9	Nearly completed.
Octorara, (new,)	7	Nearly completed.
Owasco, (new,)	4	Fitting out.
Kanawha, (new,)	4	Fitting out.
Forbes	4	Undergoing repairs.
Western World	3	In commission.
Onward	8	In commission.
Restless	4	In commission.
Bohio	4	In commission.
Racer	3	Fitting out.
S. P. Williams	3	Fitting out.
Griffith	3	Fitting out.
Bores Beilds	4	Fitting out.
Adirondack	..	On the stocks.
New frigate	..	On the stocks.

The following shows the disposition of the regular forces in this vicinity:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	500	Marine Barracks	150
Fort Hamilton	800	Vessels in harbor	900
Fort Lafayette	65	Total	3,265
Bedloe's Island	50		
North Carolina	800		

ANOTHER CONNECTICUT BATTERY COMING.

Orders have been received from the War Department, for the Battery located at Meriden, Conn. to proceed to Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. It will leave New-Haven this afternoon, by steamer *City of Hartford*, arriving at the Fort early on Tuesday morning. The Battery is fully armed and equipped, with four 6-pounder bronze rifled guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, one hundred and ten horses, and one hundred and fifty-six men. It is considered unsurpassed by any Battery from New-England, and reflects the highest credit upon the skill of Brig.-Gen. Tyler, under whose immediate supervision it has been raised.

VERMONT ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONERS.

President Lincoln has appointed Hon. Joseph Poland, J. B. Page, State Treasurer, and John Howe, Jr., of Vermont, as Commissioners under the new law to visit the Vermont troops in camp and obtain their signatures to the allotment rolls. These gentlemen have been for a week past visiting the camps with gratifying success,—very few refusing to assign anything, and nearly all assigning at least half of their pay for the benefit of their families.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FRANKFORT-STREET.

A Book-Bindery Burned Down—Loss from $60,000 to $70,000.

About 11 o'clock last evening a fire broke out at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street, owned and occupied in part by Jenkins & Brother, printers and bookbinders. The fire was first discovered on the fourth floor. It was a seven-story brick building, and was tenanted by quite a number of different parties, who conducted therein all the various branches of book-making. The building was totally destroyed.

At about fifteen minures to 12 the front walls fell in with a terrific crash. Owing to the street being very narrow and the building very high, it was feared that when the walls fell, some of the fire men would be injured. There was a few seconds warning, however, the whole column pressing at first slowly outward, and then the whole mass of brick and mortar was plunged downward into the street, filling it completely from one sidewalk to the other. A telegraph wire, extending along over the opposite sidewalk, was broken, many of the bricks striking the front of the opposite buildings. That some were not killed is almost a miracle, when we consider the situation of the burning building.

The buildings destroyed adjoin the Globe Hotel,—an eight story brick building, on the corner of Frankfort and William streets. This establishment was filled with guests, many of whom were in their rooms at the time, in the upper stories. When the walls fell, the flames, cinders, and smoke shot upward with wonderful grandeur. Just at this time, the guests in the Hotel became fearfully excited. They ran and shouted through the building, each one being desirous to save himself and his effects. Added to this the lager-beer girls in the basement of the Hotel were nearly crazy with excitement, all believing the whole establishment was being burned.

As we go to press the firemen are working with desperate energy to save the adjoining buildings, and it is hoped that it may be done, although the roof of the hotel has caught fire.

Fire in Thompson-street.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred at No. 71 Thompson-street. A colored woman, named Susan Thompson was burned to death in her room before assistance could be rendered. The body was conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station, to await the Coroner's investigation. But little damage was done to the building or property.

Fire in a Stable.

At 7.45 o'clock, last evening, a fire was discovered in the stable and stone-cutter's shed of William Sullivan, in Fifteenth-street, near Avenue B. The stable was damaged to the extent of $50. A horse, valued at $90, owned by Mr. Brady, was burned to death.

The Exchange of Prisoners—A Letter from One of the Exchanged.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with pleasure your article in yesterday's issue having reference to a continuation of the exchange of prisoners until all are released. As one of the two hundred and thirty-nine Bull Run soldiers lately arrived in Baltimore, I feel it my duty to say that the 2,600 soldiers of the Union now in Southern prisons look upon this delay as a grievous wrong perpetrated upon themselves—upon the army bravely battling for the maintenance of law and order against misrule and treason. They are willing to sacrifice all—life itself—on the battle-field, but to languish for an indefinite period of time, subjected to the insults of drunken, frenzied wretches who constitute the rebel soldiery; to have to walk the floor all night long for need of clothing and bedding to make them comfortable; to be obliged to live and *die* in crowded rooms, without exercise, and filthy in the extreme—this is more than the spirit of man can submit to without a murmur.

We who are released cannot but reflect that we have left behind us two thousand six hundred of as honest and deserving men as we, awaiting anxiously their "time of deliverance."

AN EXCHANGED PRISONER.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1862.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES OF SPAIN.

Their History, and Their Actual Organization and Strength.

In the New-York Times of the 3d instant, we gave a list of the vessels and regiments comprising the Spanish Contingent of the Allied forces against Mexico; but as it is highly probable, in consequence of the Government of the latter country having acceded to the terms demanded by England and France, that Spain will now have to fight her battle single-handed, it becomes a matter of interest to ascertain what power she is enabled to bring into the field. We therefore lay before our readers a full account of the naval and military forces of that country, as it is found to exist at the present time.

I.—THE SPANISH ARMY.

The army of Spain, once the most formidable and best organized in the world, is after various vicissitudes, still respectable, and is represented as being now the most effective part of her establishment, the pay being regular, the officers effective, and the equipment equal to the requirements of modern warfare. The Spanish army, which, under **Charles V.**, **Pescara**, the Duke of Alba, and the Constable of Bourbon, had proved itself so formidable—extending the theatre of its exploits from the Pyrenees to the Po and the Adige on the one hand, and to the Elbe, the Meuse and the Waal on the other—degenerated rapidly under the disastrous reigns of the last princes of the House of Austria. When **Philip** V. ascended the throne, at the beginning of the last century, it scarcely amounted to 15,000 men. By that prince and his successors, however, it was gradually increased, until, in the year 1792, its establishment amounted to 116,000 infantry, 12,200 cavalry, with upwards of 10,000 artillery; and its effective force to 120,000 men of all arms. In 1828 we find the army to consist of only 65,000 men; but ten years later, in 1838, it had increased to 230,000, which number, in 1848, was decreased to 147,929, and, in 1858, to 117,616 men.

PRESENT FORCE.

The general officers of the Spanish Army at the present time consist of

Captain-Generals	10
Lieutenant-Generals	61
Marshals of Camp	142
Brigadiers	375
Total	588

The Staff of the Army comprises: 3 brigadiers, 9 colonels, 12 lieutenant-colonels, 25 commandants, 60 captains, and 40 lieutenants.

The Royal Corps of Halberdiers consists of 43 officers, and 240 rank and file. Total, 283 men.

The Infantry comprises 5,972 officers, and 164,000 rank and file, making a total of 169,972 men. They are organized as follows:

Forty regiments of the line of two battalions.
One regiment of three battalions, permanently stationed at Ceuta.
Twenty battalions of Chasseurs.
Eighty battalions of reserve, (*provinciales*.)

During the war in Africa, these eighty battalions of reserve furnished 60,000 men, with 1,613 officers.

The Cavalry comprises 968 officers, and 14,600 rank and file. Total, 15,568 men, with 14,710 horses. There are also 376 men belonging to the General School of Cavalry. The organization is as follows:

Four regiments of Carabineers.
Four regiments of Cuirassiers.
Six regiments of Lancers.
Four regiments of Chasseurs.
Two regiments of Hussars.
Two squadrons of Chasseurs.
Four squadrons of Remounts.

The twenty regiments are each divided into three squadrons, with 520 men in each squadron.

The Artillery comprises 689 officers and 11,680 rank and file. Total number of men 12,369, with 2,600 horses. They are divided as under:

Five regiments of foot Artillery.
Four brigades of mounted Artillery.
Two brigades of mountain Artillery.
One brigade of horse Artillery.
Five brigades of foot Artillery, (fixed in garrisons.)

The Engineers comprise 256 officers and 3,760 rank and file. Total, 4,016 men. They are divided into two regiments, of two battalions each.

The Gendarmerie, or civil guard, comprise 451 officers and 12,500 men. Total, 12,951, with 1,500 horses.

The Militia of the Canaries is divided into six battalions of Provinciales, three sections of ditto, and seventeen companies of artillery. The entire force of this militia is 225 officers and 7,104 rank and file. Total, 7,329 men.

The Corps of Carabineers comprises 499 officers and 11,285 rank and file. Total 11,784 men, with 1,200 horses.

The Corps of Catalonia contains 16 officers and 500 rank and file. Total, 516 men.

RECAPITULATION.

The total military force of Spain is as under:

	Men.	Horses.
Royal Corps of Halberdiers	285	—
The Infantry	169,972	—
The Cavalry	15,568	14,710
The Artillery	12,369	2,600
The Engineers	4,016	—
The Gendarmerie	12,951	1,500
Militia of the Canaries	7,329	—
Corps of Carabineers	11,784	1,200
Corps of Catalonia	516	—
Total	234,788	20,010

Of the total number of soldiers 9,119 are officers and 225,669 rank and file.

In Spain and its possessions contiguous to the Peninsula, there are 150 fortresses, posts, forts, citadels or open towns where troops are in garrison. The engineers have a splendid museum at Madrid, beside a theoretical and practical school, directed by a Brigadier-General or Colonel, in the principal town or place of each province. The establishments of this arm are a topographical dépôt-general, or collection of maps, plans and military memoirs; an academy for the instruction of young officers intending to enter this branch of the service, after they have passed through the primary school of Segovia; and the museum, which contains representations in relief of the fortresses and different models of fortifications. All these establishments are situated in the capital.

COLONIAL ARMIES.

The figures which we have thus far given, only refer to the military force of the Peninsula and the neighboring dependencies of Spain. There are likewise separate armies for the Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. We have no data at which we can arrive at the number of men comprised in these colonial armies, but the organization is as follows:

CUBAN ARMY.

Veterans.

Eight regiments of two battalions, (each battalion of four companies.)
Three battalions light infantry.

Artillery.

One regiment of two brigades foot artillery, of five batteries each.
One brigade of five batteries mountain artillery.
One company of workmen.
Cavalry—Two regiments of lancers.
Engineers—One battalion.

Civil Guards.

One section of six companies of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry.

Militia.

One regiment of infantry of two battalions of Havana.
One battalion of Cuba.
One battalion of Puerto Principe.
One battalion of Cuatro Villas.
One regiment of cavalry of Havana.
One regiment of cavalry of Matanzas.
Eight squadrons (rural) of Fernando Po.
Four companies of cavalry of Cuba.
One company of Puerto Principe.
Eight companies of Cuatro Villas.
Two sections of militia of color—one section of ten companies in the Department of the West, and one section of six companies in the Department of the East.

ARMY OF PORTO RICO.

Veterans.

One regiment of infantry of two battalions of chasseurs.
One brigade of foot artillery, of four companies.
One section of cavalry.

Militia.

Seven battalions of infantry in the seven departments.
One regiment of cavalry, in nine companies.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Veterans.

Ten regiments of infantry, of one battalion.
One regiment of cavalry, (lancers,) of two quadrons.

Artillery.

One brigade of seven batteries, of which one is flying artillery.
Three brigades of four batteries of foot and one of mountain artillery, each with a company of workmen (Each of the four brigades has, in addition, a company of sappers and miners attached to it.

Militia of Manilla.

Four companies.

POLITICAL POWERS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. S. T. **Wallis**, in his work on Spain, states that the weight of the army in political affairs has been a crying evil, since the very commencement of the liberal system. "Its *pronunciamientos*," he says, "have been always influential, and often omnipotent. Its leaders have found military service—or the rank which they have reached without it—a passport to the highest places of the State. The Legislature is full of them,—the ministerial bench is rarely free from them. They are the boldest intriguers, the most open and avowed self-seekers. Where a civilian finds a pretext necessary, a Brigadier-General affects none. If the Government displeases him, he is indignant and confesses it. He represents an estate of the realm, and he has no hesitation in proclaiming that he will make himself feared, if the rulers will not love him."

The officers of the scientific departments of the army, however (although they have always been remarkable for the liberality of their political sentiments, and have almost universally encountered the greatest sacrifices in the maintenance of such opinions,) have habitually refrained from inter meddling with the ordinary politics of the country. But that the engineers and artillery officers are not politicians generally, is probably owing to the particular organization of those corps, more than to any other cause. Promotion, with them, follows the rigid rule of seniority; whereas, in the other divisions, he who has friends, male or female, either in the palace or about it, rises soonest and most infallibly.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The number of general officers (588) is out of all proportion to the actual strength of the army, and it is double the number found in other European armies of three or four times the extent. But it must be borne in mind that the military system of Spain provides for the enrollment and reduction into service, on occasion, of what is called the *reserva*, or reserved division of the levies—from which, as we have already stated, 60,000 men were furnished for the late war in Africa; so that the enormous disproportion which the statistics show between the rank and file and the superior officers ought to be considered with a trifling qualification on that account. However, if the *reserva* were called by circumstances into activity, there is not much in the history of the past to induce the belief that the opportunity would be taken to make the officers deserve their honors by the laborious discharge of duty. On the contrary, it is more than likely that the occasion would be greedily seized to enlarge the list of Generals yet more extensively, and to decorate with new ribbons and crosses, if such could be found, those who had already reached the summit of actual rank In fact, crosses and decorations, ribbons and buttons, are sought and given without stint—so that unlucky is the man of moderate pretensions in Madrid, who has not a uniform, at least, to wear on gala days. Knights of the royal orders, too, are as plentiful as Colonels in the Confederate States. The list of grand crosses in the Order of **Charles** III., occupies eight pages of the Court Guide; and that of similar dignitaries in the Order of **Isabella** the Catholic goes somewhat over ten.

RECRUITMENTS OF THE ARMY.

The Spanish army is recruited by voluntary enrollment, and, in case of insufficiency, by ballot or conscription. The term of service is eight years for the first enrollment or ballot, and two or four for the second, when the soldier becomes entitled to an increase of pay. Before the war of independence no one could attain the rank of officer without having been a cadet, and each cadet was bound to prove his nobility. But after the return of **Ferdinand** these proofs were dispensed with, and sergeants now obtain a third of the sub-lieutenantcies, the other two-thirds being reserved for the pupils of the Military School of Segovia, who have passed the customary examinations at the end of their courses of study.

Mr. **Fonblanque**, in 1857, calculated the ratio to population of the standing army of Spain to be 1 in 119. In a previous article on the English army, we gave that gentleman's calculation of the ratio to population of the armies of the five great European Powers to be, at that period, England 1 in 128; France 1 in 95; Prussia 1 in 80; Russia 1 in 72; and Austria 1 in 68.

DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

During the war in the Peninsula, in 1809–'14, **Wellington** experienced a great deal of trouble from the impossibility of relying upon the steadiness of the Spanish troops, and the good spirit of their leaders. At the battle of Talavera the British leader found it necessary to place his 34,000 Spanish allies where their firmness would be exposed to the slightest test; but even this precaution was unavailing. Five thousand Spaniards decamped immediately after the order of battle had been formed! Yet their Generals claimed for them the honor of the victory—the chief of them being a servile dotard, who had stipulated for all the consequence of command without the responsibility.

However, it is evident that in latter years a great revolution has been worked in the discipline of the Spanish army, and Mr. **Wallis** states that with whatever truth the contrary may have been said twenty years before, there can be no question that at the period of his visit to Spain, in 1852, the army was in a high state of discipline, and thoroughly instructed in the best improvements of modern military science. The regiments which went to Rome attracted great admiration, although the duty assigned to them afforded but little opportunity for the display of their more substantial qualifications. Mr. **Wallis** saw some of them after their return, and heard ample testimony borne by competent judges, without national bias, to the excellence of their equipment and drill. "The garrison of Madrid," says that gentleman, "was composed of a very fine body of men,—both infantry and cavalry,—lithe, active, and strikingly martial in their bearing. I could not help frequently observing, however, among the company officers of the line, a manifest inferiority to the rank and file in soldier-like appearance." He thought that this was mainly attributable to the comparative youth and immaturity of the Captains and Lieutenants, some of whom seemed hardly fit to encounter the rude ness of war's alarms. The worst enemies of the army, as a political engine, appear to be constrained to acknowledge the personal bravery of its officers. It is said it would be hard to find a more gallant band of gentlemen; such being the case it is the more to be regretted that so many of them are tempted, by a corrupting political system, to hang upon the favor of a Court.

II—THE SPANISH NAVY.

The navy of Spain, though still but the shadow of its former greatness, has recovered from the state into which it had fallen when, in 1823, the only ship of the line, on being sent out to South America, surrendered to the Peruvians. It must be admitted that the necessity of defending her colonies from the aggressive expeditions of our buccaneers has produced a decided augmentation of the Spanish navy within the last dozen years; and liberal and wise appropriations have been successively granted in furtherance of such augmentation. Large purchases for the Spanish arsenals have been made in our own timber markets. The naval schools have been reorganized; the modern improvements in naval architecture have been studiously consulted; the quiet acquisitions in nautical science, which men like **Navarrete** had for years been hiving, have found scope for their display and application. The National pride has become enlisted, and the opposition but rivals the Government in encouraging and following its suggestions.

Independently, too, of the principal cause, which we have here mentioned, the increase of the navy was absolutely required by the improving commercial activity and prospects of the kingdom. The military marine was found to be utterly unequal to the discharge of its proper duties, and required a complete reorganization in order to meet the most moderate advance in commerce. Although an increase of naval strength would naturally be suggested by this increase of commerce calling for protection, still it is evident that the attempts of a portion of our floating and licentious population to enrich themselves at the expense of Spain and her colonies, and of our National good name, was the leading cause which led to the rusted tridents of the Peninsula being once more burnished, and thence to the restoration of the goodly trade which once flourished under its guardianship.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

The Spanish Navy, at the present day, consists of the following vessels:

Sailing Vessels.

2 Ships-of-the-line, of	84 guns each.
3 Frigates, of	32 to 42 guns each.
4 Corvettes, of	16 to 30 guns each.
8 Brigs, of	12 to 18 guns each.
1 Brigantine, of	6 guns.
10 Schooners, of	1 to 7 guns each.
2 Luggers, of	1 gun each.
6 Feluccas, of	1 to 4 guns each.
10 Transports, of	5 guns each.
46 Sailing vessels.	

Side-Wheel Steamers.

	Guns.	Horse Power.
3 Vessels, each of	16	500
7 Vessels, each of	6	350
1 Vessel, of	2	230
2 Vessels, of	2 to 6	200
14 Vessels, of	1 to 5	100 to 180
2 Transports, of	2	480 to 500
29 Side-wheel steamers.		

Propellers.

	Guns.	Horse Power.
1 Ship-of-the-line, of	100	1,000
10 Frigates, of	37 to 51	300 to 800
6 Corvettes, of	3 to 4	130 to 200
18 Schooners, of	2 to 4	80 to 200
12 Transports, of	2	90 to 300
18 Gunboats, of	1	20 to 30
65 Propellers.		

Building.

	Guns.	Horse Power.
2 Ships-of-the-line, of	100	1,000
2 Iron-clad frigates, of	40	1,000
8 Frigates, of	51	800
6 Schooners, of	—	200
2 Schooners, of	—	80
18 Gunboats, of	2	80 to 100
38 Steam-vessels building.		

Coast-Guard Vessels.

24 Feluccas } Armed in proportion to their
87 Estamparias } size.
24 Similar vessels in the Philippines.
135

RECAPITULATION.

It will thus be seen that, upon the completion of the vessels now in course of construction, the entire naval strength of Spain will be:

Sailing vessels	46	Building, (all steamers)	38
Side-wheel steamers	29	Coast-guard vessels	135
Propellers	65		
Total			313

The *personnel* in active service includes:

Officers of all grades	1,121	Marines	7,980
Storekeepers, &c	189	Guards of the Arsenals	539
Mechanics	93		
Sailors	12,976		
Making a total of			23,898

NAVAL OFFICERS.

In the Spanish navy, promotion is dependent upon fixed rules, and the result is identical with that which has already been adverted to, in connection with the scientific corps of the land service. Mr. **Wallis** informs us that it is a very rare thing for naval officers to be heard of in association with political intrigues, or, indeed, anything political; although they are remarkable as a class for their ability, and for the extent of their general as well as professional attainments. Until lately, the Spanish navy had been for many years in a state of sad inactivity, and the opportunity for any practical exercise of the scientific acquirements which the routine of the service prescribes was extremely insignificant. Sailors and naval commanders cannot be made or occupied without ships, and the disasters of the preceding and the present century had not only destroyed the proud armaments of Spain, and exhausted the means of their restoration, but it had in a great degree broken the spirit which might have repaired her fortunes on the sea. All the temptations which leisure creates were therefore thrown in the way of the officers of the navy. Ambitious, and at the same time capable and well educated, they had every inducement to seek, in the palace or the halls of legislation, the command which they had no quarter-decks to supply. The influences which countervailed so natural a tendency must have been strong, especially when they beheld Field Marshals and Generals changing into Senators and Secretaries all around them, and when there was scarcely a scale of power into which some one did not fling, before their eyes, a sword no heavier than theirs.

EXPENSE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The sums voted to ward defraying the expenses of both arms of the Spanish service were, according to the budget of last year, for the army, $19,179,348; and for the navy, $5,948,844; which amounts were increased by a special budget of $3,328,000 for the army, and $5,200,000 for the navy. These figures make the total for the year $22,507,348 for the army, and 11,148,844 for the navy; and a grand total of expenditure for both arms of the service of $33,656,192.

ART ITEMS.

Gignoux's "Indian Summer."—Our readers will remember that we have at various times spoken of a large picture upon which **Gignoux** had been working for many months. It is now completed, and on exhibition at the gallery of Mr. **Schaus**, on Broadway. Under the title of an "Indian Summer in Virginia" the artist has successfully attempted to convey to those unacquainted with the golden colorings, and the variegated beauties of that most delightful season, a representation of its unequaled splendors. Of all romantic spots of that poetically-beautiful region, the "Hawk's Nest" in the Alleghanies is the most wondrous. Here **Gignoux** selected his theme, and with it found unaccustomed inspiration. One familiar with the grandeur of the mountains, the deep calm of the valley, the dazzling glories of the atmosphere, the exquisite tintings of the foliage, and the pronounced and absolute color of the more susceptible plants, would feel surprise that any artist would be willing to venture his reputation upon a pictured representation of the spot.

This, however, **Gignoux** has done, and while preserving to a remarkable extent the *portraiture*, he has, remembering his title, worked in also the many characteristics of our American coloring. Grand old trees, moss-covered and crowned with gorgeous foliage—trailing vines, superbly tinted—vast mountains, tree-clad and abounding in shaggy rocks—a placid water, shadow-filled and dark—a misty atmosphere, hazy, yet bright with the golden sunlight, and white floating clouds, lake-reflected, are elements the management of which reflect great credit, not upon the imagination, but upon the delineating power of the artist.

The picture has attained a great success. Here, where one is not surprised at Autumnal beauty, the picture is admired for its fidelity to nature, and its remarkable composition, while in Europe (where it is soon to be exhibited,) it will doubtless be criticised for exaggerations of color, and admired rather as an evidence of the ingenuity and handicraft of the artist than as a faithful picture of a well-known spot.

Schaus has also upon exhibition an exquisite engraving by **Cousins**, from a picture by **Merle**, called the "Christian Maiden." It is of a similar school as the "Christian Martyr," though not so painful in its prominent features, and will undoubtedly meet with the success which it, in common with the latter, so well deserves. The soft-lined engraving is even more beautiful than the original picture, which has for a long time been regarded as one of the most tenderly suggestive paintings, among the many pictured exponents of sacred feeling to be found in the galleries, native or foreign.

DIRECT TAXATION.

Views of Mr. C. A. Bristed on the Financial Crisis of the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hitherto our people have happily had little experience of direct taxation. Our knowledge of the subject is accordingly of the most rudimentary description. While Congress is deciding we ought to be studying. Will you allow one who has seen much of taxation abroad to throw out a few hints, not pretending to exhaust any of the questions connected with this important matter, but merely to call attention to some of them?

An income tax naturally occurs first as an equitable and profitable source of revenue. Its inquisitorial nature has been condemned, but this is a defect inseparable, to some extent, from any kind of direct tax. More serious obstacles occur in the practical adjustment. The one great objection to the English income tax is that it places the temporary and precarious incomes of professional or business men on a level with the permanent interest arising from funded or other capital. The answer to this objection has been that in each case the payer only paid on the income *while he had it*. But this answer is manifestly incomplete, since the recipient of a precarious income cannot properly be said to have and enjoy it in the same sense as the recipient of a permanent one. The former is almost *compelled* to capitalize a portion of his income, either directly by investment, or indirectly by life insurance. It seems, therefore, that the fairest method of assessing this tax would be to rate the professional or business non-capitalist at a certain per centage, say two-thirds or three-fourths of his real income, as he ought to, and probably does, capitalize a portion of it.

It has been very properly suggested that we cannot safely effect so large a proportionate return here as is yielded in England. If we take a standard of exemption approaching that of the English, say $750 or $800, there will be whole villages and townships throughout the country in which not a single person is liable. But in the cities much may still be raised, and the principle of the impost, with the condition alluded to above, is most just.

Stamps are an easy, inoffensive and productive mode of raising revenue when properly used. Cent stamps on two kinds of paper only, namely bank checks and receipts, exceeding, say $10, would bring in a large sum. But Government must beware of touching papers connected with shipping or customs, or any document which is not of a perfectly simple character, and bearing evidence of its nature on the face of it at first sight.

The idea of a small stamp on newspapers would probably be received by the Press with vehement outcry. Yet when we consider how much the Press has profited by the war through the increased demand for news, it may be fairly asked whether it should not contribute directly to the expenses of the war.

We now come to a class of taxes for which I am half tempted to coin an epithet, and call them *luxuary*. Some of these which have been proposed savor of barbarism. Such is the tax on watches, the precedents for which obviously date from a state of things when a watch was a rare and recondite article of luxury. Now-a-days it is nearly as much a necessity to a man as his umbrella or overcoat. To tax an American's watch at present is simply childish; why not his pin or sleeve-buttons—nay, his pencil-case and pen-knife?

Private carriages appear, at first sight, very legitimate objects of tax. On looking into this point more closely, however, such a tax seems inexpedient on account of the injury it would do to the trade. Most carriage-keeping people own more vehicles than they habitually use, and the effect of the tax would be to throw a great number of superfluous carriages into the market. It might seem improbable that a person who had money to buy a carriage would be induced to sell it by this trifling additional expense, yet it is notorious to those conversant with such matters, that carriages are continually sold to avoid the cost of storing them. With horses the case is different. All horses not strictly used in business (as those of doctors, express agents, carmen, grocers, &c.,) are most legitimate, and, so to speak, natural objects of taxation. Race-horses, including all turf trotters, should be taxed extra.

A tax on dogs is also an equitable one, and moreover benefits the nation indirectly by promoting the suppression of worthless dogs. The tax in Paris cut down these animals more than twenty per cent. in two years. It should be remembered that, in times of scarcity, the keep of dogs, however insignificant, individually, becomes an appreciable item in the gross, and we may well doubt if half the dogs in this, or any other community, are worth their keep.

Considering the prevalence of heraldic propensities among us, Government might do worse than imitate the example of our ancient enemy by laying a tax on armorial bearings. It would do no harm to try it on. Taxes or licenses on the exercise of certain professions, or the sale of certain commodities, are contrary to the spirit of our Government and institutions, and therefor inadmissible. This will be evident from regarding the apparent exceptions in our municipal systems. Public vehicles, and some places of public entertainment, are subject to license. Why? Because it is necessary for the public interest that they should be subjected to supervision. Carrying out this principle into ordinary traffic would give Government too much power over individuals.

Excises on native wines and malt liquors are inexpedient, because, in our present position, it is desirable to encourage the production of those articles rather than their importation, and their consumption rather than the consumption of ardent spirits. Excise on all distilled liquors is unobjectionable in principle. It should be remembered, however, that such excises are always unpopular.

Finally, it is of the highest importance, on grounds of economy, efficiency and convenience, that the Federal taxes should be collected by the State functionaries. The only fault of your remarks on that head to-day is that they are not strong enough. I am, &c., &c.,

C. A. BRISTED.

New-York Club, Friday, Jan 10.

—At the President's *levée* on Tuesday evening last, in addition to a number of other distinguished guests, Mr. Seward presented to the President and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Herman Smith, commander of the Norwegian corvette *Nornen*, now lying in this harbor. He and Lieut. Petersen, from the same vessel, were on a visit to Count Piper, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister at Washington. The appearance of these gentlemen in full uniform created a marked sensation, and their cordial reception by the President was generally noticed.

THE WEST AND THE WAR.

Mr. Seward's Settlement—What the People Think—What They Mean to Do—The War in the West, and What the People Think—Gen. Buell and Green River Bridge.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The Beeches, January, 1862.

That remarkable embodiment of British presumption—**Russell**, of the London *Times*—never made such a palpable blunder, or manifested such absolute ignorance of the American people, as when he said the people would destroy the Administration and go into a state of mobocracy, because **Mason** and **Slidell** were given up. They have been given up, and the people are very quiet about it. Nay, more; there are not a few who think that John Bull has been completely taken in, fairly outwitted, by his shrewder cousin. If Great Britain does not remember the War of 1812–15, and what it was fought for, we do. We certainly should not have selected such a case as that of the *Trent* to determine a great principle upon; but it has happened so, and *that principle has achieved a triumph*. I said the Western people were ready for a war with England. *So they are*; but they are ready to acquiesce in a settlement on American principles, when by that settlement they *gain time and subdue the rebels*. War, whether at home or abroad, is a practical matter, and the American people are a practical people. We must have time (if we can get it) to arm Fort Delaware and Fort Calhoun, add to the fortifications of New-York and build them at Portland, and what is more important, *destroy* the harbors of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. When that is done, what can the navy of Great Britain do in America? The people see all these things in the light of sagacious common sense, for which Americans are distinguished above all other people. But why say this when all is to be calm and peaceful? Very well; I should not say it any the less if I knew that. In peace *prepare for war*; and you of New-York will show little sagacity if you do not forthwith strengthen your fortifications.

One of the best ways to know where we are drifting is to see, to know exactly how the minds of the people are working? The people acquiesce in the decision of the Government; but is that all? Are they perfectly contented with this affair? Do they bear British insolence with the patience of a lamb? I will give you some illustrations. A conservative friend says to me: "I consider myself *kicked*." A second says (a lady): "My heart was sorry for the rebels, but I am ready for a war with England." A third says: "This concession will only draw more insults, and we shall have to fight after we have been disgraced." A fourth says: "Well, perhaps, I shall have to forgive them this time, but beware of the next." A distinguished friend of mine, who has something to do with these matters, is reported to have said: "England put the *chip* on her shoulder; we were not ready, but next time we shall knock it off." I would fain hope that she may not try that experiment again. If there are any wise men, any good men,—any men not absolutely demented, guiding the British Government, they will never, if it can be avoided, go to war with America. They cannot be expected to see as clearly as we do all the consequences of such a war. But surely they cannot be blind to its tremendous importance to Europe. They must see that such a war would not be with the United States only; it would be one which would set in motion every element of revolution. The enemies of England, who comprise more than half of Europe, would all be arrayed against her, and the war would not end till she had been despoiled of all those vast colonies of which she has robbed other nations. It may be that better counsels will prevail, and the calmness and moderation exhibited by our Government be followed by something like the same spirit in England. If not, the Northwest will flame up with a fiery emotion, to which all you have seen is slight. I, who, like the Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, have been ready to fight England all my life, have difficulty in persuading my conservative friends to keep quiet—and, you may depend, they won't bear any more.

Now, what does the West think of the war? There is but one opinion here. It is, that having raised an enormous army, at great cost, and that army being now armed, equipped and disciplined *it must advance*. The rebel lines in the West must be broken; even if that cost two or three defeats; we have now a superiority of force, and it must be brought to bear on the enemy. We rejoice to have got one General. Yes, Gen. **Halleck** is a General. We hope Gen. **Buell** will prove himself one; but, we cannot know yet. We shall wait to see. The other day this quarter of the world was astounded by a *canard*, issued by one of the sensation papers, telling of a tremendous battle at Bowling Green. Any man who kept the run of things knew it was mere fudge. But this reminds me that the time is near at hand when there will be one of three things there; either a battle or the enemy will run; or we may be set down, not merely as asses, but as the veriest sheep that ever bleated. If we do not advance the last will be the conclusion of history.

The reasons for not advancing heretofore, have been: First—the want of Green River Bridge. Second—the want of wagons. Third—the want of discipline in raw troops. These were good reasons for a time; but in one week they will all end. *Sixty thousand* disciplined men can be marched on Bowling Green, or any other point, when necessary. There are nearly as many more troops in Kentucky; but many of them are very raw and irregular. The *wagons* ought never to have been deficient; but they really were to the present time. They will be supplied this week. When this letter reaches you, Green River Bridge will probably be complete. To understand matters there, you must refer to the local situation. Green River is a navigable stream. Over it, the Railroad Bridge was made. It was a splendid structure. When **Buckner** found he could not go to Louisville, but, on the contrary, that he might be attacked, he destroyed the bridge as far as possible. No sooner was our army able to advance, than the rebuilding of this bridge was commenced. It was a heavy work; and at the last accounts had about a week's work to be done. All things, however, will be ready in a week. What then, I know not. Perhaps we shall find another reason for standing still. In the meantime, you hear of attacks on Green River, and of **Buckner's** advance; but you may set that down as moonshine. If **Buckner** *could* have prevented the work on that bridge, he would have done it, but it is not possible, for this reason: Beyond Green River it is a comparative plain. On this side is a high bank *commanding that plain*; and there, on the banks of that river, are 40,000 men and heavy batteries. Of course the rebels can do nothing there, and at the last accounts, pickets had been thrown ten miles beyond, without finding a rebel. The advance of the rebels two weeks since, with several regiments and a battery,—when **Willich's** regiment (over the river) was attacked,—was no doubt with a view to *feel* and see if anything can be done. It was, however, a failure, and the Texas Colonel was killed, in a rash attempt to charge the Germans with cavalry. To conclude, the West say, *advance*; and we look forward to the operations of the next few weeks with great interest.

A Veteran Observer.

PUBLIC OPINION IN CANADA.

A Bit of "Bounce"—The Toronto Leader vs. the Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The chief organ of the Confederates in this Province, viz.: the Toronto *Leader*, of this morning, in an article the purport of which is to deny that its advocacy of the cause of the rebel States of the South is inspired by the Provincial Government, delivers itself of the following magniloquent flourish:

> "We trust our cotemporaries in the Federal States will take note of this (the above) fact; and that they will hereafter give to the utterances of the *Leader* whatever merit may be due to the Most Influential Journal in British America (!) and nothing more."

Well, if they do, they will fall into a grevious mistake! The average literary ability of the paper is admitted—while its utter want of principle is notorious;—but to talk thus of its *influence* to people hereabouts, is utterly puerile, and only provocative of laughter! It is and ever has been the mere exponent of the views of a little faction of Government officials and corruptionists, and instead of being an influential organ of public opinion, was hardly ever heard of until its out-and-out advocacy of the Southern rebels has given it a passing unenviable notoriety—but most assuredly no position of *influence*, in the proper sense of that term.

The proprietor of the *Leader* was a marked sympathizer with the rebellion here in 1837, and an ultra advocate of annexation to the United States so recently as 1849, and even later! He is a wily and cautious, and now well to-do old schemer, and ever since he became the fortunate recipient of the great York-roads government *job*, no one has been more ultra, ministerial, and loyal than he! He is, moreover, "a preacher of righteousness," and while, of a Sunday, discoursing of "peace and good will to men" among the "disciples," his paper, conducted by the chief agent of Mr. **Jefferson Davis** in this Province, Saturday and Monday alike, fulminates sure and certain destruction, in phrases embodying all the contempt and scorn at his command, on the devoted heads of Mr. **Davis'** enemies of the National States! And moreover, the said proprietor being a man of substance, and having had the good fortune from time to time to buy up the subscription lists of some half dozen defunct sheets, including the *Patriot* and the *Colonist*, and taking into account a pretty liberal *free* distribution at "somebody's" expense in out of the way corners, for a small place, like Toronto, the paper has a tolerably fair circulation, and of course a certain kind of readers.

For instance, there are several hundred slimy "Confederates" now sojourning in our midst, for the benefit of "change of air" and for their health's sake, who, but for these National bullets, would have been soldiers. These gentry, no doubt, consider the *Leader* the "best possible" public instructor. **Whately** in his Logic utters a great truth when he says:

> "Sophistry, like poison, is at once detected and nauseated when presented to us in a concentrated form, but a fallacy which, when stated barely in a few sentences would not deceive a child, may deceive half the world if *diluted* in a quarto volume."

He might have added, and with tenfold force, if accompanied with the most reckless distortion of facts, the malignity of the assassin and the skill of the practiced special pleader, if repeated by the *day*, *month* and *year* in the columns of a *daily newspaper*. The broad sheet is far mightier than the quarto volume.

What, then, are the *Leader's* antecedents or its present claims to public confidence? Simply that its proprietor has waxed fat on public *jobs*, and that its editor is a sort of political Vicar of Bray, who can with equal facility plead for the most diverse and opposite principles. Such an organ may have an influence, but it is for *evil*, and not good; and, assuredly, to say that this defender-general of corruption and Corruptionists, from the "Dan to Beersheba" of this Province, is the "most influencial journal in British America," is sheer bunkum, and "nothing more" nor less.

In corroboration of my own views, and what I venture to say are the views of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the people of this Province, I note the following observations, under the caption of "Exciting Wrath," from yesterday's issue of the *Christian Guardian*, the able and respectable Canadian organ of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, published in this city:

> "We are glad that several Canadian papers are speaking out as to the *impropriety of uttering wrathful and bitter things against the United States* while the present dreadful contest is raging. *Two or three of our cotemporaries*, (*two*—the Quebec *Chronicle*, and the Toronto *Leader*,) however, think there is *no occasion for the reproof*, inasmuch as it is necessary to rouse the public mind and prepare it for action. It is perfectly proper for the public papers to cultivate sentiments of loyalty in the public mind, and that they should seek to keep alive in us a proper degree of National feeling and patriotism. And in prospect of war it is right that they should keep the British side of the argument before the public, and stimulate the people to show a suitable degree of zeal and courage in preparing for the conflict. All this is right; it is no more than is done in all countries; and it is necessary to the full exertion of a nation's strength, as well as to its general progress and its influence in the world. *But it is not anything of this kind that has*, for several months past, so greatly pained the minds of intelligent spectators of the great national struggle between the Northern and Southern States. What they have regretted to see was a continual spirit of mockery and abuse of the parties in a contest with which we had no right to meddle. We had a right to express our sympathy for one side or the other; but we had no right to attack persons, to distort and caricature every occurrence and act: to utter insult, and defiance, and scorn without occasion and without necessity; to show a more deadly hate than either of the parties in the conflict. If ever one nation should show moderation, a delicate regard to the feelings of another, a careful abstinence from intermeddling in neighbors' quarrels, it is when civil war is raging in that other country—when our neighbors' passions are at the highest, and he is least likely to forgive. We may throw oil on the troubled waters if we can; we may, by calm and candid argument help what we conceive to be the right; we may help it even by sympathy free from bitter animosity towards the other side. But taunts and ridicule, scoffs and jeers, lying misrepresentation, insulting predictions, savage abuse, pretended contempt, concealing the good, magnifying the evil, underrating successes, exulting in reverses, attributing bad motives, calling foul names, wishing one party ruin, rejoicing in another party's iniquity,—now all this kind of thing is simply mischievous and wicked; it provokes retaliation; produces mutual national estrangement; and kindles such rancorous passions as are sure to break out into open defiance and bloody war. It is not by any means a small crime to endeavor to make two great nations hate each other; it is a fearful crime to help provoke a national conflict of arms; and it is a monstrous crime to set the two nations that favor freedom and truth, and that united could give prevalence to the right everywhere, to set them to thwarting and destroying each other."

And alluding to a recent boasting and untruthful statement appearing the other day in this same *Leader*, in regard to its circulation, the Toronto *Globe* of this morning—a paper of *many times* its influence and circulation—observes:

> "The *Leader* eats its leek in silence. It copied from the New-York Times a statement that it (the *Leader*) was the most widely circulated journal in the Province, and gave it an editorial indorsement. We said that the statement was utterly untrue; that the editor of the *Leader*—and we might have added every printer and publisher and leading business man in the country—knew it to be so. The *Leader* could not dispute our statements; it dared not back its assertion; it preserved silence in its leading columns; but on the first page appears an announcement that, 'since the purchase of the *Colonist* newspaper, the *Leader* has the largest circulation in the Province.' This is utterly untrue. Neither before nor since the purchase of the *Colonist* has the *Leader* had more than a fraction of the circulation of the *Globe*. It has not even ventured a contest with the Montreal *Witness* for the second place. The advertisement it has issued is a huge falsehood, unworthy of a respectable journal."

But this is not all. Since writing the preceding, I have just learned that so strong has the underground current of opinion set in within the last eight days, that the editor of the *Leader*, *pro tem.*, Pro-Slavery, has been *dismissed*. The editor proper, a son-in-law of the late **William Lyon Mackenzie**, has, it is understood, just completed the memoirs of his late father-in-law, and has resumed his editorial duties. The *Globe* alludes to this fact in the following words:

> "The *Leader* has been compelled to acknowledge its mistake in seeking to excite bad feeling between Canada and the United States. Public indignation has been manifested against it in a manner which its publisher knows how to appreciate; the agent of **Jeff. Davis** is no longer editor, and an apology for his misdeeds has been inserted. The *amende* takes the form of a disclaimer (in double-leaded type) that the Government are not responsible for the organ's incendiary career."

I am, &c., A CANADIAN.

Toronto, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

Personal.

—List of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading-room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., England, week ending Dec. 28, 1861: J. A. C. Gray, New-York; Miss Forrest, New-York; S. W. Goodridge, New-York; Geo. Pierce, Boston; Mrs. Pierce, Boston; Miss Pierce, Boston; Wm. J. Florence, New-York; Stephens H. Timber, Philadelphia; Geo. E. Warner, M. D., and family, New-York; C. Beader & Sons, Philadelphia; Miss R. Martin, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 11, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81.Cou.	91¼	1075	Erie Railway	35
5,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	80	350	do.........b30	35
10,000	Oreg. W. L. 3yrly	85	233	do.	35
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	79	150	do.........b10	35
5,000	Ill. War Loan...	78	100	do.........b10	35
5,000	do.	78½	450	do.	35
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42½	200	do.	35
5,000	do.	43¼	350	do.........b60	35
10,000	Missouri State 6s	42¼	150	do.........b60	35
10,000	do.........b30	42½	230	Hud. Riv. R.	39½
2,000	do.	42⅜	50	do.	39½
40,000	do.	42½	100	do.........b10	40
10,000	do.........b30	43	50	do.........b15	40
5,000	do.........s10	42¼	100	do.........b30	40
1,000	do.	42¼	6	do.	39½
4,000	M. 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	47½	600	Harlem R. Pref.	32
10,000	do.	48	100	do.	31¾
1,000	Min. S., 8 ℔ c. Bd.	77	800	do.........b30	32
1,000	Br. City W. Loan	98½	125	Reading R.	37
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	95	150	Harlem R.	13½
2,000	E. R. 3d m. bds. '83	91	250	do.	13½
2,000	Har. 1st mtg. bds.	99½	100	do.........b10	13½
1,000	Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. 1st mtg., S. F. C. bds.	96	600	do.........b30	13½
5,000	N. Ia 1st mtg.	88	400	Mich. Cen. R.	51
1,000	Mich. So., s. f. bds.	83	30	do.	50½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90	200	do.........b30	51½
1,000	T. H. & Al. 1st M.	80	50	do.........b10	51
4,000	do.	81	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	21
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	39½	50	do.	21½
1,000	Han & St. J. R. B	29	100	do.........b10	21½
1,000	D. L. & L. W R. 1 M.	101	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	42½
1,000	D. L. & L. W. 2d M.	89	50	do.........b30	42½
10,000	Mil. & P. DuC. 1 M	85	50	do.........b30	42½
10,000	G. & Ch. 2d M. Bs	98	86	do.	42½
7	Bank of N. York	88	150	do.	42
6	Bank of Commerce.	77	50	do.	42½
20	Am. Ex. Bank	80	255	Panama Railroad	113
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90½	100	do.........b30	113½
20	do.	91	10	Illinois C. R. Scrip	63½
400	Pacific Mail St. Co.	99	100	do.........b60	63½
20	do.	99½	70	Clev. & Pitts. R.	16
25	do.	99¼	28	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	107
10	do.........s10	99	20	do.	107½
10	do.	98½	250	Galena & Chicago R	67½
20	do.........b30	99½	100	do.........b30	68
100	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	2½	100	do.........b10	68
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	83	500	Clev. & Toledo R.	37
50	do.........b30	83½	400	do.	37½
200	do.	83½	800	do.	37½
400	do.........b10	83½	200	do.........b10	37½
500	do.	83½	100	do.........b30	37½
50	do.........s30	83½	40	do.	37½
50	do.........b30	83½	1,000	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	53½
150	do.........b10	83½	65	do.	53½
150	do.........s10	83½	300	do.........b30	53½
50	do.........s30	83½	150	do.........b60	54
50	do.	83½	200	do.	53½
50	Erie R. Pref.	57½	133	Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	56½
100	do.........b30	57½	10	M. & P. D. C. 1st P.	82
100	do.........b15	57½	50	do.....2d Pref.	63
100	do.	57½	40	do.	63
100	do.........b30	57½	50	do.	63
			29	do.	62½
			50	B. & S. L. R. R.	120

SECOND BOARD.

25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90	50	Erie Railway	35
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	150	do.........b30	35½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	90½	100	do.........b30	35½
5,000	Missouri State 6s.	42½	150	do.	35½
10,000	do.........b30	42½	200	do.	35½
5,000	do.........b30	43	100	Erie R. Pref.	57½
5,000	Ill. War Loan	78½	100	do.	57½
2,000	N. C. State 6s	61	300	Harlem Railroad	13½
2,000	E. R. 3d M. Bds, '83	91	100	Harlem R. Pref.	32
1,000	D. L. & W. 1 M. B.	76½	465	Mich. Central R.	51
10,000	L. & A. 2d M. Bds.	52½	100	do.........b30	51½
17,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	39½	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	21
1,000	Mich. So. SgFdBs	84	100	do.	21½
	do.	84½	250	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	42½
1,000	Ill. Central R. B.	89½	100	do.........b30	42½
5	Bank of Commerce	79	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	91½	50	do.........b30	64
200	Pacific M. S. Co. s10	98½	350	Clev. & Tol. R.	37½
100	N. Y. Central R.	83	100	do.........b30	37½
50	do.........s30	83	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	53½
100	Hud. River R.	40	275	Chic. B. & Q. R.	[illegible]
50	do.	39½	20	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pf.	63
50	do.	39½			

MONDAY, Jan. 13—A. M.

The week past was one of unusual excitement and speculation in Trade and Money affairs. The signs of a higher speculation in a number of articles of general Foreign Merchandise and on the Stock Exchange were partially developed at the close of the first week of the new year. They were followed up through the early part of last week by a gradually improving Stock Exchange, and an active movement in the rates rather than the sales of Gold and Bills on England. The movement excited considerable interest as to its probable endurance under the comparatively moderate demand for Exchange on Europe. The quotation for Gold, which on our last weekly review stood 102@102½ ℔ cent., attained 104½@105 ℔ cent., but subsequently, on Saturday, fell back to 102½@102¾ ℔ cent., and finally closed 102¾@103 ℔ cent. Bills on London, after rising from 113@113½ ℔ cent. to 115 ℔ cent., fell back at the close of the week to 113½@114 ℔ cent. The course of the Stock Exchange was pretty steadily upward, until Friday afternoon, when the market took a fresh bound of 1½@2 ℔ cent. with much eagerness to buy at the advance, which continued through the early part of Saturday. Late in the day, after a very large business on the list of printed sales, the disposition was rather to realize profits, and a reaction of ½@1 ℔ cent. was generally quoted at the very close of the Railway Shares and on Government Stock. The strongest feature in the market was the advanced bidding for nearly all classes of established Railway mortgages, the demand for which on moderate investment orders was unabated to the close of the week. The following comparative figures show the decided turn in the general market under a speculative confidence in the future of prices, which has less resistance at the Brokers' Board than usual from what is called the *Bear* interest. To all Street appearances a good many of the heaviest operators heretofore in that interest have reversed their policy:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	87@91¼@90
New-York Central	80½@83¼@82¾
New-York and Erie	32¾@35½@34¾
Erie Preferred Shares	54½@57½@57
Rock Island	52@53¾@53¾
Michigan Guaranteed	41@42¾@42
Michigan Southern	19¾@21¼@20¾
Michigan Central	48½@51@50¾
Toledo	36@37¾@37
Galena	66½@68@67½
Illinois Central	62½@64@63¾
Panama	112¾@111@113
Pacific Mail	93½@99
Missouris	41@42¾
Virginias	50@50
Tennessees	42¾@43
Hudson River	38½@40@39½
Harlem Preferred	31@32
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	16@16

RAILWAY MORTGAGES—RISE OF THE WEEK.

	Jan. 4	to Jan. 11.
New-York Central sixes	91	@ 95½
New-York Central sevens, '64	101	@101
New-York Central sevens, '76	101	@103
New-York Central sevens, convertible, '76	101	@103
Erie firsts, '68	103½	@108
Erie thirds, '83	86	@ 91
Erie fourths, '80	74	@ 79
Erie fifths, '88	70	@ 73
Buffalo, New-York and Erie firsts	70	@ 74½
Hudson firsts, '69	105½	@106
Hudson seconds, sinking fund, '85	97	@ 99
Hudson thirds, '75	76	@ 79
Hudson convertibles, '67	68½	@ 70
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	@ 94½
Harlem thirds, '68	70	@ 73½
Michigan Central n. f. 8 ℔ cent., '82	92	@ 96½
Michigan Southern 7 ℔ cent.	83	@ 85½
Michigan Southern 7 ℔ cent. assented bonds	60	@ 63
Northern Indiana firsts	84½	@ 88
Northern Indiana Goshen Line, '68	83	@ 83
Michigan Southern and N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ cent	81½	@ 82
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. '75	87	@ 90
Terre Haute & Alton firsts	73½	@ 81
Terre Haute & Alton seconds, 8 ℔ cent., '70	31	@ 37
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund	82	@ 84
Chicago & Northwestern firsts, second s	37	@ 39½
Hannibal & St. Joseph firsts	29	@ 29
New-Jersey Central firsts	104	@106
New-Jersey Central seconds	99	@100
Galena & Chicago firsts	99	@100
Galena & Chicago seconds	95	@ 98
Chicago & Rock Island firsts	98½	@100
Lake Erie & Wabash firsts	73½	@ 76
Delaware Lackawana & Wabash firsts	96	@101

The theories of the present rise in Stock values and in the staple articles of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, are quite various. Early in the week, the advance in Gold to 105 ℔ cent., with some talk of higher rates, was supposed to be putting up Stocks, the purchases of which are settled, under a general rule of the Stock Exchange, in Current Funds. But as this movement in Gold was regarded as purely speculative, and viewed with no favor as the basis of future operations, because forced up by speculation and the pledge of the Gold for Current Funds, as the means of carrying it on, the rate of premium gave way 2 ℔ cent. on Saturday, while Stocks advanced nearly 2 ℔ cent. on Friday morning's prices. The latter theory, therefore, appeared to be that the country is prepared, and for the convenience of the Government, and the prosecution of the War, rather anxious, to adopt a National Currency of United States Treasury Notes, *stamped as a legal tender by the authority of Congress*, as a substitute for Gold, which is wanted only to a limited extent for export, and preferred in a still less degree as a common currency, where, as in New-York and New-England, the Bank Note Circulation is not only deemed secure, but is interwoven with the domestic economy and the business habits of the people. Of course, the degree of favor and confidence to the proposed legal tender is and will be measured by the readiness of Congress to back the Public Stocks into which the National Currency is to be fundable, by an ample system of taxation. It is the belief that such taxation will, in some acceptable shape, be immediately voted that strengthens the present Stocks of the National Government, gives easy currency to the United States Treasury Notes already in circulation, and imparts buoyancy to the general market for all dividend-paying securities. The speculation in the "fancies" on new dividend Railway Shares is partly the incident of the other movement, and partly based on the improving condition of the Railways themselves.

The Foreign Trade of the week was comparatively light in the Import entries, and to a fair amount in the Export clearance of domestic produce. The shipments of Gold, in the various shapes of English sovereigns, Gold bars, and American coin, amount to $1,025,000 from this port, and $350,000 from Boston. These have not generally come out of Bank, where the sum to be reported this afternoon is about $25,500,000, as against $23,900,000 last Monday. This increase may be owing, in part, to the deposits temporarily made in Gold, and borrowed on for speculation for a higher premium, in current funds—an operation which has probably been already checked on the discovery that any considerable premium on Gold in the open market must militate against the interests of the Banks themselves, and bring them into legal difficulty with their Note holders and old depositors, who have not yet demanded their balances, as they stood on the 28th of December, in Gold.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our paper of Saturday, are $1,889,567, against $5,479,509 same week last January. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $2,246,010, against $2,925,775 same week last season. As the Custom-house tables of trade for December have not yet been made up, to enable us to complete our official summary of the past calendar year, or to resume our weekly comparison as from the first of the current Fiscal Year—July 1—we must again omit our usual comparative figures.

The January interest on the County Bonds of Sciota County, Ohio, is payable at the office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

Flag-Officer Foote's Reconnoissance to the Belmont Battle-Ground—The Forward Movement—Where the Heaviest Blows will Fall—Thieves and Smugglers Infesting Southern Illinois—Reconnoissance from Bird's Point, &c.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Flag-Officer FOOTE, with the gunboats *Essex*, *Lexington* and *Tyler*, accompanied by Col. G. D. WEBSTER, Engineer-in Chief, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi River yesterday, for the purpose of examining the channel, sand-bars, points and bends, and also to discover any masked batteries which might possibly be planted by the rebels. The boats were at one time within from one to two hundred yards of the range of the land batteries at Columbus, but were not molested. On going down, and when entering Lucas Bend, a rebel gunboat was discovered, which immediately ran towards Columbus on seeing our boats. The Flag-Officer paid no attention to her, but pursued his course, following her until he reached the upper end of the Belmont battle-ground, when he stopped and continued his examination of the shore and channel, occupying a short time. He started to return, and had proceeded only a short distance, when *two* gunboats were discovered coming round the point, under full head of steam, as if giving chase. About this time two companies of our cavalry had passed our boats on the Missouri shore, and were fired at from the rebel boats, when Flag-Officer FOOTE turned the head of the *Essex* down stream and started after the rebels with all the steam he could carry. The rebels did not like this manœuvre, and were not long in changing their course, and making for a haven of safety under the high bluffs around the point; but, before they reached their hiding-place, a couple of bow-guns of the *Essex* perceptibly quickened their movements. One or two shots were fired at the *Essex* from the land batteries at Columbus, which fell two or three hundred yards short. Our boats returned at night without further incident. The Flag-Officer and Engineer are highly satisfied with the reconnoissance.

The projected movement from this point on the enemy has thrown every one, citizen as well as soldier, into a perfect furor of excitement. Undoubtedly plans on a large scale have been perfected for a stupendous blow, and the Western troops, particularly those of Illinois, will for the first time meet the enemy on a fair field. At Belmont they had to cope with four times their strength, but, if they have anything like a fair show in the coming struggle, they will add a new lustre to the fame won on that sanguinary field.

The telegraph has announced that the probable destination is Nashville, Tenn. Whether it be that place, Bowling Green, or any other rebel stronghold, you may be sure that Columbus will in the end be the place where the heaviest blows are to be struck. It may be delayed a month, and nothing done for a time but heavy reconnoissances; yet the Sebastopol of the Mississippi River is where the conflict will be the bloodiest, and will probably decide the fate of the country. The time has evidently arrived when the Western troops will take the field in earnest, and, if no unforeseen circumstances occur, will be in active operation from this time on. Although not armed as they should be, yet the troops are anxious to commence the work before them.

It is idle to speculate about the plans and routes of the different columns, as probably no one, except Gens. MCCLELLAN, HALLECK and GRANT, has been let into the secret. The plans may and undoubtedly will be changed as the campaign progresses; but with the exception of short intervals, if the rainy season now approaching does not make it impossible to move troops, the Confederates will be pursued until subdued, or the Unionists beaten in disgrace from the field. Unlooked-for complications may force Gen. HALLECK into a different attitude; but, unless something now below the surface shall arise, I am sure the determination is to make a vigorous and short campaign.

Southern Illinois, since the war broke out, has been infested with smugglers, marauders and thieves, most of whom have crossed over the river from Missouri. The thieving and smuggling had become so common that Capt. STEWART, who is well acquainted with every foot of ground in Southern Illinois and Southern Missouri, with his cavalry company, was sent up country to correct the evil if possible. They have just returned after an absence of two weeks, and have traversed the country as far up as the Big Muddy, some fifty miles, and west of the Illinois Central Railroad track to the Mississippi River. They have made several arrests, dispersed small gangs of smugglers and horse-thieves, and by their summary proceedings have awed these petty scoundrels into subjection to the laws. This company is temporarily attached, and is Company A of the cavalry in MCCLERNAND'S Brigade.

The four companies of the Eighth Illinois, under Maj. POST, and four companies of the Eleventh Illinois, under Lieut.-Col. RANSOM, who went out from Bird's Point yesterday to support two cavalry companies who were down as far as Lucas Bend, and were fired on by a rebel gunboat, intercepted them on their return at Norfolk. The whole party returned late in the day, bringing in a secesh Captain whom they had run down. The battalion of infantry which went in the direction of Charleston, in search of LOCKWOOD'S secesh cavalry from Columbus, returned to-day. They were fired on from an ambush, and had four men killed and ten wounded. The men killed are reported to have belonged to the Tenth Iowa. Their names I could not get.

Maj. C. J. SELLON, of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, resigned his commission on Monday on account of deafness. He has been connected with the Press of Illinois for 19 years, and editorially connected with the Springfield *Journal* for the last year. Lieut.-Col. L. H. WATERS, of the same regiment, also resigned, and both gentlemen leave the regiment with the regrets and kind regards of the men.

JOHN H. KINZIE, Jr., of Chicago, son of Paymaster KINZIE, U. S. A., has been appointed third master in the gunboat service and assigned to the *Mound City*.

Capt. E. S. MCCOOK, of the Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, wishes to return the thanks of the regiment to Miss BARBER and the children of her school. Mrs. L. E. Parsons, Mrs. Ezra Baldwin, Mrs. H. L. Baldwin, and Mrs. R. G. Parks, of Peru, Ill., for many useful articles for the regimental hospital.

It has been raining hard all day, which has made the streets almost impassable.

A dispatch from Paducah, to-day, says that the gunboat *Conestoga* had gone to Cave-in Rock, to protect some troops who are getting out stone for Fort Cairo, as they were threatened by some secesh cavalry at Caseyville, Ky., opposite. Cave-in Rock is some ways above Paducah, in Illinois, on the Ohio River.

THE LATE AFFAIR AT PORT ROYAL.

Official Reports of Commodore Dupont and Commander Rogers—The Excellent Conduct of our Troops—High Compliment to Gen. Stevens—Effective Aid Rendered by the Signal Corps.

COMMODORE DUPONT'S REPORT.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Jan. 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the attention of Gen. SHERMAN and myself has been drawn for some time past to the design of the enemy to shut up our troops in Port Royal Island, by placing obstructions in Coosaw River and Whale Branch; by constructing batteries at Port Royal Ferry, at Seabrook, and at or near Boyd's Creek; and by accumulating men in this vicinity in such a manner as to be able to throw a force of twenty-five hundred or three thousand troops upon any of there points at a short notice.

In a confidential communication of the 28th ult., the General informed me that the time had arrived for arresting peremptorily the designs of the enemy, and for doing it in such a manner as would serve a subsequent purpose; and he requested me to furnish my quota of the force to be employed in the combined operation.

The plan of conduct having been fully determined in several conferences between the Commanders-in-Chief and the heads of the expedition, and the first day of the new year having been selected for the time of attack, I appointed Commander C. R. P. RODGERS to the command of the naval forces, consisting of the gunboat *Ottawa*, Lieut. Commanding STEVENS; *Pembina*, Lieut. Commanding BANKHEAD, and the four armed boats of his ship, carrying howitzers, under the charge of Lieuts. UPSHUR, LUCE and IRWIN, and Acting-Master KEMPFF; all of which were to enter the Coosaw by Beaufort River; and of the gunboat *Seneca*, Lieut. Commanding AMMEN, and the tugboat *Ellen*, Acting-Master Commanding BUDD, both of which were to move up Beaufort River, and approach the batteries at Seabrook and Port Royal Ferry by Whale Branch. The armed tug *C. B. Hale*, Acting-Master FOSTER, under the command of Lieut. BARNES, was afterwards dispatched to Commander RODGERS.

The part assigned to the naval force was to protect the landing of the troops at Haywood's plantation, (the first point of debarkation,) to cover the route of the advancing column and the second point of debarkation, and to assail the batteries on their front.

I refer you with pleasure to the official reports for the occurrences of the day, and I have only to add that from the note of Brig.-Gen. STEVENS, (a copy of which accompanies this report,) and from various other sources, I learn that the naval part of the expedition was conducted by Commander RODGERS with the highest skill and ability. I have the honor to transmit herewith his detailed report, which the Department will read with pleasure.

Respectfully, &c. S. F. DUPONT.

COMMANDER RODGERS' REPORT.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Jan. 3, 1862.

SIR: I reached Beaufort at noon on the 31st of December with the gunboats *Ottawa*, Lieut. Commd'g STEVENS, and *Pembina*, Lieut. Commd'g BANKHEAD, and the four large boats of this ship, each carrying a 12-pound howitzer, under Lieuts. UPSHUR, LUCE and IRWIN, and acting-Master KEMPFF. At sunset, Lieut. BARNES, of this ship, joined me with the armed steamer *E. B. Hale*, Acting-Master Comnd'g FOSTER.

In order that no intimation might be given to the enemy of our approach, these vessels remained at Beaufort until after dark, when they ascended the river to a point about two miles from the Coosaw, where we anchored to await daylight.

At four the next morning I moved on with the launches, and at daylight joined Gen. STEVENS, at the head of his column, at the appointed place of rendezvous.

The troops having all embarked, we crossed the Coosaw, and at 8 A. M. the first detachment of volunteers landed, under cover of our boat guns, at HAYWOOD'S plantation, and with them went the two light howitzers of the *Wabash*, to serve as a section of light artillery, under Lieut. IRWIN, of the ship.

At sunrise, Lieut.-Commanding STEVENS succeeded in getting the *Ottawa* through the difficult passage of the "Brick Yard," and in joining me in front of the column. The *Pembina* and *E. B. Hale* arriving shortly afterward, we proceeded to the next landing, at ADAMS' plantation, where the remaining troops were ordered to disembark.

In our way up we threw a few shells into what seemed an outpost of the enemy, near a long embankment.

Anchoring the gunboat at 10 o'clock, so as to cover the route of the advancing column, and the second point of debarkation, where also our launches were stationed, I went up in the *Hale* to within range of the battery at Port Royal Ferry, at which Lieut. BARNES threw a few shot and shell, dislodging a body of troops stationed in the adjoining field, but eliciting no response from the battery.

At 1:30 P. M., Gen. STEVENS being ready to move, the gunboats shelled the woods in front of his skirmishers, and then advancing we threw a rapid fire into the fort at Port Royal Ferry, and anchored in front of it at 2:40 P. M., the *Ottawa* passing between the heads of the two causeways. The enemy had succeeded in taking off all their guns save one, but I could not learn whether any except field guns had been removed on the day of the attack. We found a quantity of 8-inch shells and 30-pounder rifled shells in the magazines.

At 2½ o'clock the *Seneca*, Lieut. Commanding AMMEN, and the *Ellen*, Master Commanding BUDD, (the other vessels which you had placed under my orders,) having passed from Broad River through Whale Branch, came within signal distance, and their commanders came on board the *Ottawa*, having assisted in the destruction of the works at Seabrook, but their vessels were prevented by the lowness of the tide from joining me. The *Ellen* came up at 8 o'clock, and the *Seneca* the next morning. Immediately after the *Ottawa* had anchored, the ferry was reöpened, and the Pennsylvania Roundheads passed over and occupied the fort, where they were joined about 4 o'clock, by Gen. STEVENS' advance guard. The enemy appearing in force and in line of battle upon the right of our troops at 4½ o'clock, the *Ottawa* moved down the river a short distance with the *Pembina*, and opened fire with 11-inch and Parrott guns, their shells falling among the enemy's troops with great effect, driving them into the woods, and clearing the flank of our column, where the skirmishers had been engaged, and the enemy had opened fire from a field battery of several pieces.

Soon after sunset we ceased firing for a while, and the enemy sent a flag of truce to one of our advanced posts, to ask permission to carry off their killed and wounded. Just then the gunboats reopened, and before Gen. STEVENS' messenger could convey his reply, that the firing should cease for an hour, to enable the enemy to carry off their wounded, the officer who had brought the flag had galloped off. At sunset I landed our heavy howitzers, directing Lieut. UPSHUR to place it in battery with the guns already on shore, under Lieut. IRWIN; there being no artillery with the Brigade but that of the *Wabash*. At the same time, Lieut. LUCE, with the second launch and its rifled gun, and Lieut. BARNES, with the *Hale*, were sent to the lower landing, to protect the boats and steamer in which our troops had crossed, and to superintend their removal to the ferry, which was accomplished about midnight.

At sunrise we rëmbarked our boat-guns.

As 9:30 on the morning of the 2d, the enemy again appearing in the wood, we opened a hot fire of shot and shells from *Ottawa*, *Seneca*, *Pembina*, *Ellen* and *Hale*, and after firing briskly for a time, slackened fire, so as to drop a shot or shell into the woods about once a minute.

At 9:40 our troops began to recross the ferry, and were all over by noon; our field guns having been landed, at the request of Gen. STEVENS, to cover the rear of the returning column.

The enemy made no further demonstration. The scows which had been used in crossing were taken to our vessels, to be towed to Beaufort, and at two P. M. we got under way and moved down the Coosaw to a point near the Beaufort River, where we were compelled to wait for the morning's tide to pass through the "Brick Yard" Channel.

I beg leave to express to you the great satisfaction I found in coöperating with Gen. STEVENS, and my admiration of the skillful manner in which he handled his troops and made his combinations. About 2,500 of our volunteers crossed the Coosaw. Their conduct and bearing were excellent.

I have to thank the commanding officers of vessels for the skillful and prompt support they gave me. The manner in which their guns were served and their vessels handled, under very difficult circumstances, shows the highest professional merit.

The manner in which the boat and field guns of the *Wabash* were managed by the officers in charge of them did those officers much credit.

Lieut.-Commanding AMMEN will make a separate report of the services of the *Seneca* and *Ellen*, at Seabrook, before I met him at half-past two on New-Year's day. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that his work was thoroughly done.

The channel of the Coosaw is so narrow, and so shallow in many parts, that it does not afford a vessel room to turn by the ordinary methods, and our gunboats were consequently very often aground; but so admirably are they adapted to this kind of service, that we never felt any solicitude for their safety.

Lieut. COGSWELL, a signal officer of the army, was directed to report to me for duty, and furnished me with the means of constantly communicating with Gen. STEVENS with a facility and rapidity unknown to the naval service. I take this opportunity of recommending that the code of signals invented by Major MEYER be at once introduced into the navy. I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. R. P. RODGERS, Commander.

Flag-Officer S. F. DUPONT, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM GEN. STEVENS.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BRIGADE, E. C.,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 3, 1861.

MY DEAR COMMODORE: I would do great injustice to my own feelings did I fail to express my satisfaction and delight with the recent coöperation of the command of Capt. RODGERS, in our celebration of New-Year's day.

Whether regard be had to the beautiful working of the gunboats in the narrow channel of Port Royal, the thorough concert of action established through the signal officers, or the masterly handling of the guns against the enemy, nothing remained to be desired.

Such a coöperation tends to elevate and inspirit both services, and augurs everything propitious for the welfare of our cause in this quarter of the country.

Truly, your friend,
ISAAC I. STEVENS, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

Commodore S. F. DUPONT, Commanding Squadron, Port Royal.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS INLET.

Bad Condition of the Men—Waiting for the Rebels—The Relief Sent to the Loyal North Carolinians, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

Nothing but the most consummate skill and wisdom can keep the troops here from utter demoralization. This is true, especially in the case of the New-York Ninth. This body of men have had a hard campaign here during a very sickly Summer season, and now are kept here contrary to the advice and protest of their medical staff, who have urged their removal on purely sanitary grounds. The regiment is disheartened and disgusted. They work like slaves, and are willing to do all that is just and right, obeying implicitly their superiors, but reserving their wrath till the day of wrath comes, and they are mustered out of service, when somebody will be held by them in derision and utter contempt, and, to a great degree, responsible for their loss of health, enterprise and efficiency, as well as the death of too many of their brave comrades. Many of these soldiers are scholars, and some of them may make statesmen, whose wrath in the counsels of the nation may be known and appreciated, and they may have their say when the character of certain persons may be brought up to the public for their favor and support. The country never has, never can, and never will prosper, without the exercise of justice among those who are arrayed to defend its honor and integrity; and where, it may be asked, is the wisdom or the justice of confining a large and valuable body of volunteer Americans—Freedom's soldiers—on a barren and sickly sand-bar, for a period so long as to deprive them of almost every element of efficiency, especially their health, and that love which it is necessary to have for Generals commanding them? The act itself is regarded by them, in the keenest sense, an *injustice*.

Gen. WILLIAMS, although not having the affections of the troops, has their confidence as an accomplished military scholar, whose extensive acquaintance with the art of war, as practiced by ancient and modern nations, renders him in their estimation, at times, not only extreme, but whimsical in his notions of accomplishing wonders by following the plans and suggestions of men who controlled abject machines, and not American volunteers of this enlightened, Young American, Nineteenth century. One thing is certain: If hard labor, incessant military preparations, and the exercise of despotism, that so-called great virtue in war—if these will save Hatteras, there is no danger of the rebels ever taking the General and his command to Richmond.

We have been ready for any attack the rebels would see fit to make, and waiting anxiously for their appearance, now at least two weeks; but they have not once made their appearance. Should they ever attack us here, (a matter extremely doubtful,) they will not find us asleep. We have now a considerable naval force in the Inlet and Sound, with more expected every moment.

Col. HAWKINS has been absent for some time back. He was expected on the *Spaulding*, which has arrived, with his appointment as Brigadier-General, which, it has been generally reported among army officers, he was about to receive, with a view to his taking command of a brigade attached to one of the expeditions now fitting out; but he has not arrived yet. He is to come here on one of the gunboats, and, it is said, has orders from Gen. WOOL for the instant removal of his regiment from this place, which they will gladly leave, but never cease to abhor.

In case the Ninth is not removed very soon, one of its members proposes the following plan of operations for the Winter, not as a threat, but as an act of pure humanity, an act which will be a blessing to the present disturbed condition of the country, and the world in general.

He proposes that we establish throughout these extensive and fertile sand-hills a military dictatorship, not any of your limited monarchies or constitutional monarchies, or republics, or empires; nothing of the kind, but a despotism of the most approved style; a new model of government, worthy an advanced and enlightened people. One officer is to be made dictator, another prime minister, another commanding general, and another something else, till the whole circumulocation of offices are filled. The present Governor is to be transported to Coney Island, together with all his subjects. Hatteras is to be declared a port of entry; a matter which, considering the safety of navigation in these quarters, and the serenity of these waters, together with the healthiness of the climate, must afford advantages to merchant traders allowed and extended by no other port of entry on this Continent. There is to be free emigration from all parts of the world, of those only who are willing to become fixed residents, as the Government will expect by this means to develop the rich agricultural and mineral resources of these inviting and rich sand banks, and thus likewise secure its own strength, support and permanency. Having established our Government, and put into working order its entire machinery, we shall then send our ministers plenipotentiary to the Governments respectively of the North and the South, with instructions to appear before these august powers, with an invitation to unite their fortunes with us, and thus end their present troubles. This step on their part would end forever all discord between them, as we—anxious to extend neither Slavery or freedom, but rather an improved despotism, a style of government superior to either—would thus bring both parties to a common bond of peace, prosperity and happiness.

We will send ministers to European Powers, but none to England—for we shall declare war with that proud and arrogant Government, and assert our supremacy of the seas: a matter easily to be accomplished by our combined tribes, known respectively as the Mosquito, the Sand Bug, the Fever and Ague, the Chills, the Fevers—typhoid, intermittent, &c. Then we have our gallant fleet in our inlets, commanded by men who never allow an enemy in their sight without the smell of powder and the noise of cannon. With such forces, we mean to defy that old Power—yea, reduce her to her proper *status* among the nations. We shall dictate terms to Spain—which if she refuse, shall cause her to be swept from this side of the world. Thus shall we do, and greater things than these, at once exalting Hatteras in the honor and estimation of the world—but especially in the minds of the medical staff of the Ninth, who now have so poor an opinion of the climate, location or soil, as being either adapted to health, wealth or happiness.

The condition of the inhabitants is greatly improved since the arrival of the aid given by the people of New-York. In the distribution of the supplies, impositions have been practiced in some instances, as is always the case in any extensive benevolent operations; but, as a general thing, the object to be accomplished has been successful.

The Provisional Government, reported to have been instituted here, has turned out, what it was at its start, a mere farce. It was simply a move to get somebody into Congress. There is no governing power here but the sword wielded by Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS in the name of the Government of the Union.

During the past two weeks, we have had considerable rain, cold and strong wind—which, together with unusual fatigue duties, causing men to work in wet, swampy places, cutting out and carrying sods to line a fortification of great extent, has caused a greater amount of sickness in the regiments than usual; and especially in the case of the New-York Ninth, who are already crippled with complaints borrowed from the past sickly Summer. Many of these are complaining now of rheumatism. The weather now is fine, the sun warm, and the air pleasant and bracing.

In my next, I shall have greater things to report—so they say. C.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The *National Telegraph*, a weekly paper published at Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, and edited by a refugee from Eastern Tennessee, makes the following interesting *exposé* of the state of affairs in that section:

"We remained in Tennessee until that State had, through this reign of terror, voted herself out of the Union, when there was, most undoubtedly, a large majority of the people of that State who were, at their hearts, loyal to the Government. We talked with hundreds, and told them that we intended removing to some of the loyal States; these applauded us, and told us that if they had any opportunity they would do the same thing. These were generally men of substance, too, who owned large real estates and numbers of slaves. They informed us that they intended to stay and keep silent, and take care of their property, if possible; but that, if any opportunity offered, they would gladly return to their allegiance.

You may wonder how it was that a majority of Union men could be ruled by a minority of Disunionists. This is easy to be accounted for. From the time that the Southern wing seceded from the Charleston Convention, the Disunionists began to organize rapidly throughout all the Southern States. They knew that they had arranged a programme that would secure the election of a Republican candidate, and they knew that that would be their time to strike, because of the bad odor in which the whole Republican Party was in the South. The Knights of the Golden Circle established themselves throughout the Slave States, and wielded a potent influence in this work of treason. The Slaveholding States, with but two or three exceptions, were under the control of disunion Governors, the arms of each State were managed by Disunionists, and thus the organization was thorough. The Union men generally being of the quiet, unobtrusive class, were unorganized, consequently not in a condition to contend successfully with the thoroughly drilled Disunionists, though they were inferior in numbers.

An unorganized majority, unless the majority be exceedingly large, cannot contend successfully with an organized minority.

Disunion Governors could plot treason—call Conventions—Legislatures—organize and arm companies, regardless of the will of the people, and they did not hesitate to do it. It is true the people chose their delegates to the Conventions, but the Disunionists were prepared to swindle them. In the strongest Union counties they usually had some man,

"Who with smooth dissimulation, skilled to grace,
The devil's purpose with an angel's face,"

to offer himself as a Union candidate, but who, as soon as the Convention met, and an ordinance of secession was brought up, would find some pretext for voting for it, while his indignant constituents, did they presume to say anything, would be taunted as "submissionists," "Lincolnites," "Abolitionists," &c., &c. Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia were voted out of the Union by men who had been elected as Union men. Tennessee and Arkansas were manœuvred out by some legislative legerdemain, that was most unprecedented, and which appeared to more resemble the work of a cross-road political meeting than the serious deliberations of a body of men sworn to support the Constitution of the United States.

There is a strong Union element in the seceded States, and as the Federal army advances it will develop itself.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis on January 9. Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS was chosen President, and made a speech, denouncing the Administration in the strongest terms. JOHN S. DAVIS made a characteristic speech, alluding to his reported flight, and abusing Mr. LINCOLN in the grossest manner. He said, among other things, that he was not very particular about platforms, but one he could not sanction. He would never agree to any platform indorsing, in any way or degree, the present Administration, and would never vote for any proposition looking to the vigorous and unconditional prosecution of this war. W. H. ENGLISH also made his appearance on the platform, but spoke briefly. A series of resolutions, of which the following are a sample, was adopted by a vote of 431 to 52.

That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

That liberty of speech and of the Press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inestimable to the citizen and formidable to tyrants only. And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the Press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts and which cannot be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

That the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON, on board a neutral vessel on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal, or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, we lament that our nation has been humiliated by their surrender *under a threat*; if the latter, it was the duty of the Administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead of incarcerating the captives in Fort Warren, to have immediately repaired the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer had found them. In either event, the action of the Administration was vacillating and cowardly, and degrading to the dignity of a great nation.

That the disclosures made by the Investigating Committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the Army and Navy Departments, implicating the heads of those Departments in a connivance at, if not an actual participation in, a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been defrauded of their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prey," who, taking advantage of the necessities of our country, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

THE RAILROAD GUARD.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 10.

A few nights since the sentinels of the New-York Sixtieth Regiment detected suspicious parties near the railroad track towards Washington, who were supposed to have designed obstructing the road, or interfering with the safe passage of the trains. The interlopers were fired at, but in the darkness made their escape. The efficiency with which their important duties are performed by the regiments between Baltimore and Washington, under the general command of Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON, (late of the United States Army,) have enlisted the attention of travelers between Baltimore and the Capital. The First District of Columbia Regiment is posted between Washington and Beltsville, the First Michigan between Beltsville and Annapolis Junction, the Tenth Maine between Annapolis Junction and the Western Junction at Relay, and the New-York Sixtieth from the Relay to the Locust Point and other stations of the road in Baltimore. Col. WM. B. HAYWARD, of the latter regiment, has 960 efficient men under his command. He has lately issued to them a printed circular of instructions, by which they are required to assiduously guard all the bridges, culverts and switches; to patrol the line by day and night; to prevent obstructions being laid on the track by malicious persons, and to warn off all interlopers at all doubtful in their purposes. These duties seem to be effectively performed, although involving considerable exposure to the men at this season.

CONTRABAND SCHOOLS.

Col. JENNISON not only helps slaves to obtain their freedom, but is disposed to take care of them afterwards. He has just established a free school for contrabands in Osawatomie, hired teachers and furnished funds for its support. He also gives twenty-five dollars a month towards sustaining a similar school established in Lawrence.

In regard to the school, the Lawrence *Republican* says:

"Among the most praiseworthy institutions in Lawrence, is the colored school of S. N. SIMPSON, Esq., which holds forth at the Court House every evening. These people came amongst us, not only ignorant of letters, but of all that pertains to happiness, except the capacity to fulfill God's law, 'by the sweat of his brow shall man earn his bread.' They had a vague idea of a land of freedom to the colored man, but they knew not whom to trust. Lawrence had been so defamed by their 'masters' that they imagined it must have some claims to the colored man, and few of them dare to trust a white man until they look upon the city of Freedom. When they arrived here men were startled, and cried out, 'What shall we do with them?' but a few weeks' experience, and such kind treatment as Mr. SIMPSON inculcates, has convinced everybody that they can be left to 'do' for themselves. The school has ninety scholars, old and young, male and female. The singing is charming. Their progress generally would do no discredit to an equal number of Anglo-Saxons. We suggest that they sing 'John Brown's Soul is Marching on!' and the 'Deliverance Song,' both of which may be had at WILMARTH'S, and they will have a good audience."

AN IMPRISONED BRITISHER.

From the Toronto Leader, Jan. 10.

We learn that the case of Mr. SHAVER, recently of this city, who was arrested by the Federal authorities and confined in Fort Warren, has not been left without inquiry. It was brought to the notice of the Federal Government, through Lord LYONS. The answer we understand to be, in substance, that when first arrested Mr. SHAVER was thought to be an American citizen, and was offered his release if he would take the oath of allegiance to the United States. This he refused; and it was afterwards discovered that there were grounds for charging him with having taken part with the Confederates. He will be tried upon the charge of having been engaged in supplying revolvers to the Confederates. The result will show whether the charge be well-founded or otherwise.

FOOLHARDY.

A letter from Lieut.-Col. HAWLEY, of the Hartford *Press*, from Tybee, gives the following incident:

"Day before yesterday, a party of Germans went up to Goat's Point. One of the privates stood on the summit of a sandhill, perhaps a hundred yards less than a mile from Pulaski, (that is as near as we can get,) and waved his hat. The others went back out of sight, but could see the rebels bringing a gun to bear. They warned their comrade, but he would not heed. As he stood with his back to the fort, a barbette gun sent out a little cloud. Then came the thunder, the rushing ball, *and the rash man lay disemboweled and cut in two on the sand*. It was a splendid shot, and could not be equaled in a month's practice."

A Sketch of the Life of Col. Colt.

From the Hartford Times.

Our citizens were shocked, this morning, to hear of the death of Col. SAMUEL COLT. Though the event was not wholly unexpected, the Colonel having been very sick for two or three days, yet the many flying rumors of his critical condition, and even of his death, had partially given way to more encouraging reports during the last twelve hours before the final event. The immediate cause of his death was an attack upon the brain. On Christmas day he experienced a relapse after an attack of gout, to occasional returns of which he had been subject for three or four years. He had however got better, and was attending to business in his office on Christmas. His covered carriage had been ordered to the office at a given hour to take him home, but he was ready a little sooner, and resolved to ride home in an open wagon that happened to be ready at the door. This exposure brought on a relapse, and he was very sick, but, until symptoms were shown that the brain was affected, no real apprehension was felt. His age was 47 years and six months.

In the death of Col. COLT, Hartford loses her most enterprising and public-spirited citizen. To his liberal and sagacious enterprises, more than to the work of any other one man, or set of men, is the prosperity of this city due. His success, fortunately, was commensurate with his liberal and far-reaching plans, and he was thus enabled to carry out his enterprises to a degree of completion, and with an amount of benefit to the public that it is seldom the privilege of an individual to realize.

Col. COLT was emphatically the architect of his own fortunes. Endowed by nature with an energy and force of character rarely met with, he united to this characteristic an uncommonly vigorous constitution, that enabled him to execute the decisions of his indomitable will, and also possessed, in a very extraordinary degree, the faculty of discerning and using the elements of business success. His sagacity, in discovering the means of development, and foreseeing from the first the perfected fruit of success, in experiments that to other men looked barren of promise, if not absolutely foolhardy, was one of the prominent characteristics of the man. After years of combat with seemingly insuperable obstacles in other places, he found himself at last in a position to begin, in his native city, the manufacture of the now world-renowned weapon which bears his name; and from the time he was fairly launched in this experiment, he began the ascent of an uninterrupted path to success. He seemed almost a Midas in his capacity to touch a thing and turn it to gold. His great enterprise of building on the unpromising field of the South Meadows a Dyke, more solid and formidable than the levees along the Mississippi, though it cost a fair fortune in itself, and merely seemed to secure for factory purposes an area of ground which could have been purchased in more favored positions for less money, yet proved to be a fortunate and sagacious undertaking. Even the Dutch osiers that he planted along the banks, while their interwoven network of fibrous roots make the embankment firm against the destructive action of the Connecticut River floods, yielded a remunerative and increasingly profitable return in the extensive manufacture of all the varieties of willow-ware, which the proprietor was by this means enabled to carry on as a separate branch of his large business.

Col. COLT was born in Hartford, July 19, 1814. He was the son of the late CHRISTOPHER COLT, and was one of four brothers, of which he was the third. His mother was the daughter of JOHN CALDWELL—one of the most prominent, influential and respected business men of Hartford in "the old time;" and the virtues and the strong character of the father were bequeathed in a good measure to the daughter, and the energy and decision of the maternal grandfather was inherited by the subject of this notice. As a boy, Col. COLT showed his tendency to mechanical pursuits, and early left the schoolroom for the workshop. At fifteen, he ran away from his school, at Amherst, Mass., and shipped before the mast on an East India voyage. After his return and a subsequent experience in the dyeing and bleaching department of a factory at Ware, Mass., he traveled all over the United States, and a portion of the British provinces, under the assumed name of Dr. COULT, lecturing on chemistry. The money thus earned he applied to the prosecution of his invention of the repeating pistol, the germ of which he had already devised while on his voyage to Calcutta. The first model of his pistol, made in wood, in 1829, while he was a sailor-boy, is now in existence, having been carefully preserved by him among the many curiosities in his museum. It was in 1835 that he, at the age of 21, took out his first patent for revolving fire-arms, having first visited France and England and secured patents there. Not until several years subsequent to this was he aware that any previous attempt had ever been made to produce fire-arms with a chambered rotating breech; but about 1840, while exploring the arms among the curiosities collected in the Tower of London, he found a very inferior attempt at the same thing, but the contrivance was rude, imperfect, and dangerous to the user. Unwilling, however, to seem to claim what had previously been invented by another, he prepared an essay on the subject, in which he described and illustrated with appropriate drawings the various early inventions of revolving fire-arms, and demonstrated the principles on which his were constructed. This paper was read by him before the Institution of Civil Engineers in England, in 1851, and it received high encomiums from the *Army and Navy Gazette* and other British journals.

The first factory erected for the production of these arms was at Paterson, N. J., in 1835. Here a company, with $300,000 capital, under the name of the Patent Arms Company, went into operation, expending the amount of its capital chiefly in machinery and in improvements upon the pistol. A few thousand pistols were, however, made, and readily purchased for use in the Florida war, and for other purposes. The company suspended during the hard times of 1842, and Col. COLT, from that time till 1847, battled against adverse circumstances. Gen. TAYLOR then induced the Government to order one thousand of these pistols for the Mexican war, and this led to the recommencement of the work. The thousand were made at Whitneyville, New-Haven, and so favorably were they received, and so fast did the orders come in, that the Colonel found himself, in 1848, in a position to be able to carry out his cherished idea of setting up works in the place of his birth.

His first factory was in the brick building on Pearl-street, North of the old City Printing-office. His subsequent removal to Col. PORTER'S large building, between Grove and Potter-streets, and built by the Porter Manufacturing Company, was followed by a rapid and large increase of business.

He was enabled, in 1850, to go on with his long-cherished scheme of building up a great factory on the Meadows below the city, and enclosing the grounds with a dyke, to protect them from the highest freshets. This plan contemplated the erection of the largest and best armory in the world; and he carried it into effect.

Purchasing two hundred and fifty acres in the Meadows, bounded North by Little River and East by the Connecticut, he surrounded the whole with a dyke two miles long, one hundred and fifty feet wide at the base, from thirty to sixty feet wide at the top, and from ten to twenty-five feet in height, averaging about eighteen feet.

This gigantic undertaking completed, he built within the limits inclosed by the dyke his great Armory of Portland stone, consisting of two main buildings connected by a central building, and having a large number of other buildings for offices, warerooms, &c., as well as the beginning of the "new city," which he had already planned and commenced laying out.

The capacity of this armory is ample for turning out 1,000 arms per day. The machinery, much of it invented since the erection of the factory, is more ingenious and wonderful than the pistol which it produces. Here has been made much of the machinery which the Colonel has used in his branch factory in England.

The cost of COLT'S improvements on the meadows, aside from the expensive adornments about his private residence and grounds, has been, we believe, $1,800,000.

All the accessories of the arms—such as balls, cartridges, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks, lubricators, &c., are manufactured at the Armory, in addition to the prosecution of the willow-ware manufacture. Many streets have been laid out, and more or less completely built up with handsome brick dwellings, where but for COLT'S improvements all would have been unproductive pasture land to-day.

Further improvements were contemplated by Col. COLT, and would have been carried out but for his sudden death. His plans were of so far-reaching and extensive a character that few people among those who injuriously opposed them could at all see their true significance and value except just so far and fast as they were reduced to accomplished and tangible results.

The factory, this Winter, is running night and day, employing two sets of hands. There are employed in the different departments of COLT'S works about 2,100 persons, and the works are driven now to the full limit of their productive capacity. Repeating rifles as well as pistols are here made. The business will be continued by the corporation (devised by the Colonel in anticipation of his own death) known as the Colts Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company.

Col. COLT was a generous and liberal-hearted man, and made an active and beneficial use of his great wealth. His house and extensive grounds are models of taste and comfort. He married, in 1855, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. JARVIS, of Middletown, and has had a family of four children, two of whom are living. He always cherished a pride and attachment for his native city, and his aim was to plant here a monument to his name in the shape of great works and improvements of public benefit—a purpose which he cannot be said to have left unaccomplished.

Col. COLT'S invention of the submarine battery was probably the best thing of the kind ever produced, not excepting the similar inventions in that line of those other Connecticut men, BUSHNELL and FULTON. It ought to have yielded him a fortune in itself. Col. C. was also the inventor of the first submarine telegraphic cable, as shown and tested from Fire Island to New-York, and from the Merchants' Exchange to the mouth of the harbor, in 1843.

Flags were to-day displayed at half-mast, in honor of his death, for it is a blow which Hartford will feel for years to come. The factory was shut at noon to-day, and work will not be resumed, probably, until after the funeral.

The time of his funeral has not yet been decided.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The King of the Commons.

WINTER GARDEN—The Cricket on the Hearth—My Neighbor's Wife.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Committees of the New-York, Boston and Philadelphia Bankers had an interview on Saturday evening with Secretary Chase and the Finance Committees of the two Houses of Congress, and submitted their propositions for meeting the financial wants of the Government. These propositions will be found in our Washington dispatches. Our correspondent intimates that they are unsatisfactory to Secretary Chase.

One of the principal motives of the rebels in lining the Virginia shore of the Lower Potomac with their batteries, was the hope that they would be able to prevent the passage down of the new steam frigate *Pensacola*, built at the Washington Navy-yard, and only recently finished. It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that they have failed in their intentions. On Saturday morning the *Pensacola* proceeded down to Indian Head, twenty-seven miles from Washington, where she remained until early yesterday morning, and then proceeded to run the gauntlet of batteries, which she did in perfect safety, although twenty-two shots were fired at her. She has carried to sea a very heavy armament, and is in every way prepared for hostile service. Her destination is not stated, but she will probably act in conjunction with the expedition under Gen. Burnside.

The Burnside Expedition, we learn, has arrived at its rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and will doubtless soon make its mark among the rebels. All speculation as to the particular point at which it is aimed will soon be set at rest—whether it is to proceed to New-Orleans, Mobile, Norfolk or Richmond. At either of these places it will probably be equally welcome.

No further movement of the Great Mississippi Expedition appears to have been made since Friday. A foretaste of the work in prospect was had on Saturday morning, however, in an engagement between three rebel and two National gunboats. The rebel craft came up from Columbus and attacked the *Essex* and *St. Louis*, lying off Fort Jefferson, but after a short engagement, were glad to haul off, and retreated to Columbus, pursued nearly the entire distance by the National gunboats. Deserters from Columbus represent that great alarm exists there, in consequence of the formidable preparations up the river.

An order was received in Boston on Monday for the debarkation of the troops belonging to Gen. Butler's expedition, who were on board the *Constitution*. This order was, on Saturday, countermanded, and the steamer was ordered to proceed at once to Fortress Monroe with the troops and stores, there to await further orders. It is expected that she will sail to-day.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are to Friday afternoon. A steamer had arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and reported the troops there all well. They had not been troubled by the rebels since the 5th of December. A number of contrabands had arrived there from the mainland and from Roanoke Island, at which latter place the rebels were engaged in erecting strong fortifications, in anticipation of the appearance of Gen. Burnside's expedition in Pamlico Sound, for operations in the direction of Norfolk. Great preparations were being made at that city for defence. The French steamer *Catinet* went up to Norfolk from Old Point on Friday with dispatches for the French Consul.

Intelligence is received, from reliable sources, that the second invasion of Eastern Kentucky by the rebels has ended still more disgracefully for them than the first, and that Humphrey Marshall, from whom the rebels expected so much, has failed signally in establishing his reputation as a military leader. On Monday last, it appears, Col. Garfield, in command of the National forces, had advanced up the Big Sandy River as far as Painesville, seven miles from the rebel camp, when he was met by a flag of truce from Marshall, who wished to know if matters could not be arranged without a fight. Col. Garfield, however, had no arrangement to offer but a fight, or an unconditional surrender of the rebel forces. Whereupon Marshall addressed his men, and gave them the choice of scattering or surrendering, and they concluded to scatter, after burning all their wagons, tents, camp equipage, &c. Nothing was taken away by the rebels but their cannon, which were expected to be captured by Col. Garfield's cavalry, which went immediately in pursuit.

There appears to be little likelihood that a battle will occur immediately, between the National forces under Gen. Schoepf, and the rebels under Zollicoffer, near Somerset. The latter will not move out of his intrenchments, and Gen. Schoepf is not sufficiently strong to attack the rebels in their stronghold with good prospect of success. Zollicoffer's position has been formidably taken. Selecting the mountainous region, on both sides of the Cumberland River, where its course veers from due south to due west, he has occupied the principal hills, commanding all approaches by the river from both directions, as well as through the valleys of White Oak Creek, on the north side, and Meadow Creek on the south. Some idea may be formed of the topography of the country, when we state that the hills, although immediately upon the banks, rise to an altitude of three hundred, three hundred and fifty, and four hundred feet above the level of the river. His forces, on the north side of the Cumberland, consist of six regiments, stationed on a height four hundred feet above the river, commanding the approach from both directions; and, on the south side, of four regiments, commanding the valley of Meadow Creek; and a depression through the hills from the south, about one mile west of Mill Spring.

The rebel Gen. Jackson, it appears, has not gone to attack Gen. Kelly's army at Romney, but is contenting himself with committing depredations in and around Bath, some distance below Hancock, in the direction of Winchester, to which point he probably intends to retire, devastating the country as he goes. The defeat of the rebels at Blue's Gap, the other day, has most likely had something to do with changing Jackson's programme.

Advices from Port Royal two days later are received by the steam-transport *Ocean Queen*, which arrived at this port, Saturday, with a freight of Sea Island cotton. Nothing of importance had occurred in the vicinity. A heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Tybee Island, but the cause of it was unknown.

Adjutant-General Schouler, of Massachusetts, has received a letter from Capt. Bowman, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, now confined as a prisoner of war at Richmond. He says Mr. Faulkner had visited the prison twice since his return from Fort Warren, and spoke highly of the treatment he received there.

Secretary Seward, we learn by a dispatch from Portland, has telegraphed permission to the British authorities to land troops at that city, and transport them thence to Canada or elsewhere.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Treasury difficulty was, on Saturday, settled by Judge Peckham at Albany, before whom Mr. Lewis brought the case for adjudication. Mr. Dorsheimer was ordered to deliver the books and papers of the office immediately to Mr. Lewis.

In a collision on the Michigan Central Railroad on Wednesday last, Judge Wm. T. Barron, of the Probate Court, in Chicago, met death in a most remarkable manner. He was among the passengers on an accommodation train which was overtaken by an express train near Hyde Park, and with the rest of the passengers in a rear car rushed forward to get out of danger. Just as he got on the platform of the car, the collision occurred. The force of the collision drove the platform of the passenger car under that of the baggage car, so that, by some means, Judge Barron's body was drawn beneath the platform of the latter, where it stuck fast, while *his head was cut smoothly off and hurled along upon the snow!* Both hands were also cut off just above the wrists, one of which was found only after a long search. When the head was picked up, the eyes were open, and every expression of the face was as natural as when in life.

Maj. Sprague, of Albany, has received a letter from a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, informing him that his property down South has been confiscated by the rebels.

The St. Louis papers publish in detail the findings in the case of several officers tried by Court-martial. Maj. Charles W. Anderson, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, was acquitted of "all and every part of the charges and specifications," and private Samuel Custed, of the Fourth Iowa Volunteers, found guilty of neglect of duty, was sentenced "to hard labor for thirty days, in charge of a guard, and to have seven dollars of his pay stopped."

The Norfolk *Day Book* states that Mr. William H. Hurlbert, who has been confined in Richmond since June last, has been released by order of Gov. Letcher.

Just before the vessels composing the Burnside Expedition left Annapolis, Edward P. H. Hagan and Chales E. Ellwood, minors, belonging to the D'Epenueil Zouaves, were discharged, on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Hon. S.M.J Cockrane, Judge of the Court of Appeals o Maryland.

The Stock Market continued much excited, in the upward direction, on Saturday, New-York Central reaching 83⅞ ℔ cent., the highest since the political troubles began last year. The Western Shares were also active, at higher figures. Later in the day the market reached ⅞@1 ℔ cent., the effect of heavy realizations at the Stock Exchange Board. The price of Gold gave way at one time to 102@102¼ ℔ cent., finally closing 102⅞@103 @ cent. Exchange on London fell to 113½@114. There is much anxiety felt for the action of Congress on the United States Treasury Note bill. Should the new currency be made strictly uniform and essentially National by the stamp of *legal tender*, the measure will be generally received with satisfaction, especially if followed by ample taxation for paying the interest, and gradually sinking the principal of the Public Stocks into which the United States notes are made fundable.

The transactions in Flour, on Saturday, were less extensive, though no important alterations occurred in prices. The decline in Foreign Exchange was discouraging to export buyers. Wheat was in more request, and was very firm. Corn was steady, but not active. Rye was freely purchased, as were also Spices, Tallow, Fire-Crackers, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Cotton was depressed and cheaper. Whisky dull, lower and unsettled. Groceries, Metals and Naval Stores attracted less attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted

International Courtesy and the Transit of British Troops.—We have no means of knowing what truth there may be in the dispatch of yesterday from Portland, announcing that Mr. Seward has telegraphed permission for the British troops lately sent out to be landed at that port and "conveyed to Canada or elsewhere." If, however, this international courtesy has its origin in any supposed impossibility or exaggerated difficulty of dispatching troops to Canada, in the Winter, without going through United States territory, it is a mistake.

There is no material necessity for our offering the British troops transit across United States territory. They can, with perfect facility, reach Canada through the British provinces, without for a moment setting foot on our soil. The London papers, with their wonted ignorance, have represented the marching of troops from New-Brunswick into Canada as attended with insuperable, or almost insuperable, difficulty. To read the *Times*, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and most of their cotemporaries, one would imagine that the passage between St. John and Quebec was as perilous as an arctic expedition. The *Times* actually says, "the worst of the Guards' difficulties is that they have a Canadian Winter between them and their enemy." Let the insolence of the remark pass, but it is unfounded in fact. There are excellent roads between the respective Provinces, and settlements along the whole way. Both by the Kempt and Temiscouata routes, it is easy to transport troops into Canada from below—the chief difference between them being that one runs close to the American frontier, the other nearer to the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is but three weeks ago that a detachment of Sappers and Miners proceeded from Halifax to Quebec, and the Provincials who know the country did not consider it a very extraordinary thing that they should have performed the journey in about ten days, aided by the railway facilities which now exist at each end of the route, and which shorten the march by nearly one-half. Neither the Guards nor any other portion of the forces which Great Britain is now sending out would have any difficulty in repeating this now common experiment. Winter rather adds to the facility of transit across the Provinces, giving excellent hard roads, on which the long Canadian sleds run with perfect ease. To be sure it will be somewhat expensive, should England hold to sending to Canada the masses of troops designated for that end. Winter traveling costs, however well-disposed the people of the country traversed may be. Without doubt, it would be a far more enconomical and far more expeditious mode of carrying the red-coats to Canada that they should step from the transports at Portland into the cars of the Grand Trunk, and thence direct across Maine to Montreal. But it can hardly be expected that we are to be seized with the desire to lighten Mr. Gladstone's next budget.

If Mr. Seward, therefore, has really sent to Portland this proffer of accommodation, it can only be with a view to show in a shining example—in which every interested motive is out of the question—how entirely the American Government is animated, not only with a perfectly friendly spirit toward Great Britain, but with a pure and exalted international courtesy.

Crisis of the Treasury.

It is greatly to be desired that the questions of Finance pending at Washington should be promptly determined. The *Ways* of conducting the Treasury, under the recent suspension of Specie payments at Bank, are immediately necessary—pressingly so—if the Public Finances are not to fall into utter confusion. The *Means* for making such *Ways* easy and creditable are in one sense doubly important, but demand no crude or very hasty adjustment. A simple resolution that Congress *will*, at an early day, from the highest sense of public duty and pursuant to the known readiness of this whole loyal People to bear the burden, *impose all-sufficient taxes* to support the National credit, so as to render the Public Stocks created and to be created by the Loan Bills of Congress, not only negotiable, but every way desirable above all other income securities, would be sufficient, for the moment, to give direction to the preliminary question of Currency. Whatever shape or forms this question may be made to assume, to relieve the existing and painfully growing suspense, whether Exchequer Bills, as proposed by some banking authorities, having a few years to run, and bearing a moderate rate of interest, or United States Treasury Notes, to be made a legal tender, not alone for the convenience of the Treasury, in the absence of Specie payments at Bank, but in all the transactions of business between the People of the different States and of the same State, they will all undoubtedly be made fundable into the Public Stocks of the United States. The point therefore to be determined, and that we hope speedily, is the most practical form of Treasury Currency.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House have prepared a Bill for $150,000,000 United States Treasury Notes, including the $50,000,000 already authorized. They are to be made a legal tender. The authority to do so, under the Constitution, is said to have been sanctioned by the Attorney-General. His opinion, we are aware, is not conclusive, but it has the sanction of other high legal authorities, and the measure would have the willing consent of a vast majority of the People of the loyal States, who desire to see the soveriegn power of this Government asserted and exercised in every practical way through the present crisis of its own existence and Federal compactness. It is not essential to claim that it is the only measure which might be adopted for the conduct of the Treasury and the relief of the Banks of the country from the legal disabilities of suspension. No one, who aims to solve the present difficulty, ought to be either bigoted or exclusive in his views on the subject. We should as soon think of indorsing or stimulating a factious opposition to this particular plan of Treasury currency, as to say that it is the only plan, and that all financial wisdom will die with it. But the measure has taken shape. It is ready for Congressional action. The people are already in advance both of Bank Committees who discuss, and Congressional Committees who deliberate upon the most immediate ways of prosecuting the War without further Treasury embarrassment. We believe their hearty wish is to have this or some equally feasible currency *at once* adopted.

The Secretary and the Finance Committees of the two Houses, are reported to have been invited to a Convention of Bank delegates to hear their objections to a United States Treasury currency, and their plans in substitution. We have no time, at present, to discuss these plans at length, and no disposition, certainly, to question the motives which may have dictated the movement. They are said to look to the easier negotiation of the public Stocks, by removing all limit to their price. This is directly at variance with the recent recommendation of the Secretary, that Congress, in fixing the rate of interest, should limit the price of sale. But let that pass. Mr. Chase may be at fault in this respect. A good many money-lenders hold that he certainly is so. The Banks, however, in making this suggestion, accompany it with no assurance that they are ready to become purchasers of the new Stocks, out-and-out, at any price. It is probable they ought not to go further in this direction than they have already gone with a commendable degree of liberality. They only venture, therefore, to say that if the Government will do away with the whole machinery of the Sub-Treasury, and commit the whole deposits and disbursements of the General Treasury to their management, they might be able to make liberal advances, (in their own paper currency of course,) upon the new Stocks, subject to sale at the best price the market may afford. Their first aim appears to be to dissuade the Government from issuing a National Currency. Their second, to do away with the superfluous machinery of the Sub-Treasury in dispensing to the Government their own Currency. The last point would not be especially obnoxious to New-York and New-England, where the Bank Note Circulation is either secured by the best class of Public Stocks at Albany, or by old, well-directed and *bona fide* Bank Capital, as throughout the New-England States. But the restoration of the State Bank Deposit system could be made neither partial nor local. It would have to run throughout the whole country—not indiscriminately, perhaps, but wherever Banks claiming to be sound were ready to make advances on the Public Stocks of the United States, provided their own circulation be paid out to the army, navy, &c. If *all* had not recently suspended, or all were now prepared to resume Specie payments, the Sub-Treasury machinery might be dispensed with under the authority of the act of Aug. 6, 1861. But as a paper Currency must now be employed, the argument admits of doubt as between a score of State Currencies, to which no legal value could be given by Congress except under a specific pledge of the Public Stocks advanced upon, and the countersign of the Treasury upon each Note of Circulation, (and against this the voice of nearly all the Banks and Bank Superintendents in the country has been raised,) and a direct National issue of United States Treasury Notes.

But our present purpose is mainly to urge prompt action upon *some* feasible plan of Currency or Treasury relief. The people are ready to give it their support whatever it may be. The moneyed men of the country have not lost confidence in the Public Stocks already afloat. They are ready and able to take many more, backed by proper taxation; and with every class of the loyal community are no doubt as ready to give free circulation to whatever description of United States Treasury Notes, Exchequer Bills, or Three Year Bonds, made fundable into these Stocks, that may be deemed best in the wisdom of Congress and the Treasury.

Mr. Seward's Views on Canadian Annexation.

For the last six months the tone of the British Press towards Mr. Seward has been that of intense hostility. It seems to have been taken for granted that he was an enemy of England,—that his public course had been marked by hatred of English institutions, and by a special desire to humble her pride and break her power, and this feeling, it is perfectly apparent, has had very much to do with the extraordinary excitement which pervaded the Press and people of England in regard to the consequences of the seizure of Mason and Slidell on board the *Trent*. It was assumed that this *must* lead to war, because it was believed to be Mr. Seward's determination to force the two countries into hostilities.

The special point usually urged against him has been his alleged purpose to annex Canada to the United States. Over and over again the *Saturday Review* has asserted that he was openly an advocate of this policy. It has denounced him week after week upon this assumption. The London *Times* has made the same assertions. Mr. Russell, the *Times'* special correspondent, has repeatedly referred to Mr. Seward's cherished purpose of conquering Canada and annexing it to the United States as a conceded thing, and has quoted it to explain various political acts which otherwise it would be difficult to understand. More than once Mr. Russell has intimated that *empire* was the real object for which the maintenance of the Union was desired,—and that Mr. Seward aimed to preserve the Union only that he might, by means of its power, accomplish the conquest of Canada.

We have more than once called on the *Saturday Review* and the *Times* to point to some act, or some speech, or some writing of Mr. Seward's life which could give countenance to this belief. We have never been able to elicit a response. It seems to be very much easier for the English journals to assume the truth of this most mischievous and injurious imputation than to prove it. We remember but one speech which can be quoted as giving it the slightest countenance. At St. Paul, in Minnesota, during the Presidential canvass of 1860, Mr. Seward, referring to the threatened disruption of the Union, expressed his belief that even if it should take place it could not be lasting;—and that *in the long run* it would be seen that we should *gain more territory on the North*, if our connection with Slavery were to be severed by secession, than we should lose on the South. This, certainly, is a very moderate statement of a speculative opinion—and falls very far short of the anti-English and hostile sentiment attributed to him on this subject. Yet we have been utterly unable to find any other indication of a belief or a wish on his part that Canada would ever become part of the American Union.

Fortunately, however, his sentiments on this point are not left to conjecture. Four years ago he put them upon record, in very clear and distinct form. It may be remembered that in the summer of 1857, Mr. Seward made a fishing excursion to Labrador, taking Canada in his way. He wrote a series of letters for the Albany *Evening Journal*, sketching his experiences and recording his impressions;—and from one of those letters we make the following extract in regard to the Political Future of Canada. It bears date Aug. 22, 1857:

> Dreamy existence is this living at sea in the Summer. Perhaps my meditations on the political destinies of the region around me may be as unsubstantial, but I will, nevertheless, confess and avow them: *Hitherto, in common with most of my countrymen, as I suppose, I have thought Canada—or, to speak more accurately, British America—a mere strip lying north of the United States, easily detachable from the parent State, but incapable of sustaining itself, and therefore ultimately, nay, right soon, to be taken on by the Federal Union, without materially changing or affecting its own condition or development.* I have dropped the opinion, as a National conceit. I see in British North America, stretching as it does across the continent, from the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland to the Pacific, and occupying a considerable belt of the temperate zone, traversed equally with the United States by the Lakes, and enjoying the magnificent shores of the St. Lawrence, with its thousands of islands in the River and Gulf, a region *grand enough for the seat of a great empire*. In its wheat-fields in the West, its broad ranges of the chase at the North, its inexhaustible lumber lands, the most extensive now remaining on the globe—its invaluable fisheries, and its yet undisturbed mineral deposits, I see the element of wealth. I find its inhabitants vigorous, hardy, energetic, perfected by the Protestant religion and British constitutional liberty. I find them jealous of the United States and of Great Britain, *as they ought to be*; and, therefore, when I look at their extent and resources, *I know they can neither be conquered by the former nor permanently held by the latter*. They will be independent, as they are already self-maintaining. Having happily escaped the curse of Slavery, they will never submit themselves to the dominion of slaveholders, which prevails in and determines the character of the United States. They will be a Russia behind the United States, which to them will be France and England. But they will be a Russia civilized and Protestant, and that will be a very different Russia from that which fills all Southern Europe with terror, *and by reason of that superiority they will be the more terrible to the dwellers in the Southern latitude.*
>
> The policy of the United States is to propitiate and secure the allegiance of Canada while it is yet young and incurious of its future. But, on the other hand, the policy which the United States actually pursues is the infatuated one of rejecting and spurning vigorous, perennial and ever-growing Canada, while seeking to establish feeble States out of decaying Spanish provinces on the coast and in the islands of the Gulf of Mexico.
>
> I shall not live to see it, but the man is already born who will see the United States mourn over this stupendous folly, which is only preparing the way for ultimate danger and downfall. All Southern political stars must set, though many times they rise again with diminished splendor. But those which illuminate the Pole remain forever shining, forever increasing in splendor."

Nothing can be more distinct and unequivocal than this. It ought forever to dissipate the extraordinary hallucination under which the British and Canadian Press apparently labor in regard to Mr. Seward's opinions on this subject. He declares his belief, in the most unmistakable terms, that Canada *can never be conquered by the United States*, and that it will eventually be a powerful independent State on our Northern border.

We commend this paragraph to Mr. Russell's attention, and venture to suggest to him the propriety of bringing it to the knowledge of his English readers. The general belief which he has done so much to confirm, that Mr. Seward has hostile designs upon Canada, has already very seriously impaired the friendly relations of England and the United States. We cannot believe that either he or the journal which he represents would intentionally perpetuate an error so full of peril to both countries and to the world at large.

Discord at Washington—The Herald on a New Track.

The *Herald* has no sooner lost one opportunity to make mischief, and precipitate the entire country into ruin, than it devotes itself to the creation of others. Its misrepresentations of Northern sentiment, and falsehoods as to the purposes of Mr. Lincoln in assuming the Presidential office, did more than anything else to render possible the plans of the Southern conspirators last Winter; and had it not been checked by a popular demonstration, it would have urged the surrender of the entire Union to its confederates in treason. Its efforts in this direction having failed, it turned them elsewhere. A war with England would bring that country into our domestic quarrels, as an ally with the *Herald*'s Southern friends, and accordingly through the Summer and Fall the *Herald* devoted itself to inflaming the resentment of our transatlantic brethren, as it before inflamed the resentment of the South. Now there is this peculiarity about the *status* of the *Herald*. Where it is understood, it is utterly destitute of influence, insomuch that the men it assails are at once assured of popular confidence, and the measures it advocates are instantly killed. But at the South, distant and unenlightened, its lies pass for probabilities, and in England yet more distant, for absolute truths. So that, misled by its recklessness, the British public had come to believe the American people to be actuated by the bitterest impulses of hostility, only to be quieted by a war which the act of Commodore Wilkes was designed to inaugurate. This result of the *Herald's* diabolical spirit of mischief-making and covert zeal in behalf of the rebel enterprise, was only balked by the wise and salutary readiness of our Government to make that concession to justice and English resentment, which must satisfy the British public how false were the representations of the *Herald*, and how really solicitous for peace is the great body of our people. The war-cloud which the *Herald* attempted to create having been dissipated, it is again compelled to find a new field for the exercise of its mischievous faculties.

Of its new programme we have a first instalment in its issue of yesterday. It proposes now to show that the dissensions between the Executive and Legislature at Washington are becoming so fierce and irreconcilable as to threaten to neutralize all further efforts to subdue the rebellion. The moral of which is,—it is the drift of all the *Herald's* labors,—that it would be wise to suspend the war at once, and acknowledge the Southern rebellion. We are told that a certain majority of the Senate, and a probable majority of the House, are unfriendly to the "Government," and are "conspiring" to drive it to measures which involve its overthrow. Among such measures are an immediate advance upon the enemy, and an extinction of the rebellion, steps naturally distasteful to the *Herald*. It is worth while to notice the adroitness with which the Executive is made to stand for the Government, of which, constitutionally, Congress is the more powerful department; and how the organization of a Congressional opposition to the policy of the Administration is stigmatized as a conspiracy. The impression is carefully conveyed that all power is arrogated by the Cabinet; that any attempt to share it by the popular branch of the Government is factious and revolutionary. It is needless, of course, to say that the statement and the interpretation are alike fallacious. There never was a moment when all departments of the Government were so harmonious and so resolute in purpose to put a period to the rebellion. The idea that any considerable body of Congress is urging a military movement, fraught with all the hazards of Bull Run, is a slander, sufficiently obvious in the light of the fact, that the plan of the campaign, effective, brilliant and necessarily successful, which the Administration has been maturing since the disaster of July, is now known to be on the eve of realization, and needs no external pressure to hasten it. With equal patriotism, Congress, we have reason to believe, has approved the calm judgment with which Mr. Seward met and averted the danger of a foreign war; and at this moment, it is consummating bills in perfect unison with the financial recommendations of Secretary Chase. There has been, as there always will be, rash talking, and individual explosions of discontent; and the House in one or two matters, has shown a jealousy of its perogatives, for which, we believe, there is no occasion, but which is a gratifying evidence that every limb of the body politic is in healthy and appropriate action, notwithstanding the allegations of Jeff. Davis and of the rebel Press, and of the London Press sympathetic with rebellion, to the contrary. But in all matters of vital moment no more perfect unity of action could be wished. There is no symptom whatever of that factious temper with which Congress is recklessly charged. And the assertion can nowhere be more offensive and embarrassing than to the President himself, who is falsely placed in the attitude of challenging a contest with the popular branch of the Government, by declining its advice, and insisting upon the unquestioned exercise of doubtful Constitutional powers, and the retention in office of ministers who have lost public confidence. Of these things President Lincoln is not guilty; and yet in that light the *Herald* presents him to its readers.

This latest and most artful of the Satanic dodges will fare no better than its predecessors. Unfortunately for the *Herald* its prosperity is not dependent upon the credulity of Southern or European readers, but demands credit, where nothing coming from that source ever succeeds in obtaining it. The *Herald* is little read outside of New-York City, and here its diminished circulation is only maintained by its ingenuity in falsehood, and its successful forgery of statements that excite ridicule and provoke curiosity as to what new device it can produce to serve its friends in rebeldom, without again exposing itself to popular violence. No intelligent observer of the drift of political events at Washington, or of the course of Congressional action, can be persuaded of the existence of that danger of National dissolution which is presented him as the alternative of recognizing the independence of the South.

English and American Democracy.

It should be understood in England, as is always assumed here, that when our Press and people speak with bitterness of the English feeling and policy toward us in this struggle, they refer to but a portion of the British nation. Americans understand too well the position of the Liberal Party in England, to include them in their reproaches. They have watched with admiration and deep sympathy, the persevering efforts of a few leaders during many years, struggling against every kind of obloquy and the prejudices of caste, to enlarge the domain of popular rights. They have felt for the silent multitudes behind them, who through their mouthpieces, were protesting against the pride and oppression of the aristocracy. They have beheld and applauded the victories of peace, gained by these noble men, more glorious than the most brilliant conquests won by the cannon and the bayonet. It is not too much to say that Cobden and Bright are names more familiar and more beloved, among the millions of America, than those of any European statesmen. Every intelligent American citizen sees that those men, and their great party of the middle and working classes in West Britain, are contending for precisely the same cause which this Nation has represented in the world—the cause of the Many against the Few—Democracy against Aristocracy. Not, of course, that the English Liberal Party ever calls for, or perhaps desires, a republican form of Government; but the principles of extended suffrage, of popular education, of opposition to an aristocracy and a State Church, and of peaceful relations among nations, belong to that policy which the *people* in all countries must inevitably support. We have accordingly all appreciated the difficulty in which a superficial view of our struggle, and *ad captandum* arguments drawn from our civil war, would place the English Liberals. While we knew that so far from Democracy being the cause of our troubles, it was precisely because we had admitted a false aristocratic principle into our policy—the power of a slaveholding class—that we were now in danger; yet we could understand with what force the aristocratic organs would employ the American troubles against English Reform.

From the first month of our struggle, the mouthpieces of a privileged class in England, have, with intense malignity and the utmost dexterity, uttered constant charges against American Democracy. Truth has been continually distorted; every blunder magnified, and all that wit, talent and unscrupulous ingenuity could do, has been exhausted to show the failure of Republicanism in the New World, and to damage Radicalism in the Old. The last crowning stroke was to take advantage of an unhappy accident, and without waiting for explanation or reply from this side, in the time of our utmost weakness and distraction, to force upon us a war which would have aroused popular passion in England, crushed the Liberal party there, and by firmly founding a separate Confederacy here, have utterly broken down (as it was hoped) the experiment of Democracy in America.

During all those apparently unhappy events for the triumph of popular principles, the English Liberals have firmly held their own. It is not too much in praise of English Democracy, to say that American Liberty has seldom produced a statesman at once so bold and so wise, as to dare to stem a fierce current of excitement, and to make a speech, so calm, so intelligent, so reasonable as that delivered a few weeks since by Mr. Bright, at Rochdale. No better statement, or more thorough explanation of our whole struggle has been made on either side of the Atlantic. No distortion of facts by our enemies, or vainglorious boasting by ourselves has perverted Mr. Bright's clear perception of the facts in the case. How an English public could hear this lucid narrative and explanation of our civil war and not be convinced, would be marvelous to us, if we did not know that such vast class-interests were at stake on the question in England itself. Mr. Bright's prophecies on the *Trent* affair—so directly opposed to the opinions of all the aristocratic organs—namely, that the act was unauthorized by our Government, that we would acknowledge it as opposed to our previous policy, and would be willing to make an honorable reparation, and that no "mob" would or could interfere with the Administration in the settlement of the case—have all been fulfilled, and must strengthen immensely the public confidence in his other assertions as to the necessity and objects of our struggle. We are inclined to think that henceforth a new phase begins in England, both for our cause and that of its close relative, English Reform.

The Liberal leaders are not the men to lose the advantage which the settlement of the *Trent* case has offered them. The great intermediate class, wavering between the Reformers and the ancient governing classes, will begin to feel that they have been a good deal hoodwinked by their aristocratic journals and organs. A reaction in favor of America and Reform may set in. Cobden, Bright and hosts of others will strike vigorous blows, and we may reasonably expect some new and important results for the cause of Democracy.

In the meantime, we on this side of the Atlantic are contented that all those classes in England which weigh heaviest on the masses—those that flourish by prescription—those that crush the people by consuming its means and doing nothing for its welfare—the titled, the useless, the foppish and the insolently rich—should sympathize with the fellow-aristocrats of the slave-pen and the plantation. While the intelligent British middle class, the struggling and aspiring working men, the opponents of abuses, the reformers, the Liberals and the friends of popular enlightenment and popular rights should naturally feel with the great Northern Party in this country, who, as Mr. BRIGHT eloquently says, "offer hope to the bondmen," and who represent on this Continent the cause of humanity and civilization.

Spain in Mexico—The Combined Powers not Combined.

After all there is some chance for Mexico. The arrogance and precipitancy of Spain will most probably work out her salvation. Spain's invasion of Mexico and seizure of Vera Cruz were, it seems, unauthorized acts, of which the other Powers were ignorant, and will hardly approve. The terms of the Convention of London do not sanction this Spanish aggression. By that instrument, indeed, France and England admitted Spain to *participate* in the expedition against Mexico, to aid and assist them in putting the affairs of that ill-fated Republic in order, but the Allies, when conferring on Spain this honor, merely intended that she should act in *concert* with themselves, and had no idea of permitting her to intervene *alone*, and before they were ready to coöperate in the enterprise. The proper course for Spain to have taken, therefore, was to assemble her armament at the place of rendezvous, and there await the arrival of her confederates. The truth, however, is that the Court of Madrid regarded the intervention of France and England in Mexico with the greatest aversion, and was determined, if possible, to get the start of them. Accordingly the commander of the naval and military force at Havana received secret instructions to proceed forthwith to Mexico and commence operations; and so, giving the slip to their allies, the Spaniards sailed away to their destination, and took possession of Vera Cruz. When intelligence of this audacious aggression first reached us, though surprised at finding Spain alone in her glory, and unsupported by the other Powers, we yet fancied she was merely carrying out the programme agreed on, and that, however outrageous her conduct seemed, all was still right. But, as we have already intimated, the last European mail has brought us information on the subject which leads us to conclude that the contrary is the case. The invasion of Mexico by Spain had excited astonishment in France and England. The two nations were quite unprepared for it, and the *Patrie* goes so far as to affirm that the commander of the Spanish armada must have acted without orders from home. "Marshal SERRANO, at his departure from Havana," says this Parisian paper, "could not have known of the last arrangements made in London. He could not have received the dispatches from his Government informing him of the *common* coöperation of the *three* Powers." But is it probable that the Spanish commander ventured on so important a step without instructions? And the tenor of those instructions may be judged from the result.

The most discreditable part of the whole transaction, however, is the calumny put in circulation by the Spanish Press, as an apology for the *ruse*, and to appease the anger of the allies. The Marshal, or whoever else is the commander of the Spanish force, would not, it is averred, have been so precipitate in his movements, had he not received "intelligence that the *lives* not only of his own countrymen, but of all *other* Europeans in *Mexico* were *seriously threatened*, and that a *repetition* of former acts of *violence* and *assassination* was to be *dreaded*." This slander is repeated, and believed by the *Patrie*, which thinks that France and England will be equally credulous, and accept it as a valid justification of Spain's perfidy. But it is much more probable that those Powers will regard it as an aggravation of her baseness, and as an additional reason for putting a tight curb on her for the future, and exercising a sharp surveillance over her during this Mexican intervention. Indeed, we should not be at all surprised at seeing the Anglo-Gallic forces combining presently to drive the soldiers and ships of Spain out of the territories and waters of Mexico.

BENNETT AS SAINT AND SINNER.—When the Devil was sick, the song goes, the Devil a saint would be. So poor old BENNETT, overcome with the prospective loss of the patronage of the Concert Saloons, and "pretty waiter girls," has lately been talking about his "religious principles," and claiming to teach decency to other papers. To aid his budding piety it will be well for him to reread the following description of himself and the *Herald* some twenty years ago. The limner is Capt. MARRYAT, who says of himself, in his Diary: "before I had been six weeks in the country I was attacked by this wretch, and at the same time, the paper was sent to me with this small note on the margin: '*Send twenty dollars and it shall be stopped*.'" We quote from the Captain's "Diary in America," 1840:

> "The most remarkable newspaper for its obscenity and total disregard for all decency and truth in its personal attacks is the *Herald* of New-York, published by a person of the name of BENNETT, and being published in so large a City, it affords a convincing proof with what impunity the most licentious attacks upon private characters are permitted.
>
> But Mr. BENNETT is *sui generis*, and demands particular notice. His maxim appears to be this: 'Money will find me everything in the world, and money I will have at any risk, except that of my life, as, if I lost that, the money would be useless.' Acting upon this creed, he has lent his paper to the basest and most malignant purposes, to the hatred of all that is respectable and good, defaming and inventing lies against every honest man, attacking the peace and happiness of private families by the most injurious and base calumny.
>
> As may be supposed, he has been horsewhipped, kicked, trodden under foot, and spat upon, and degraded in every possible way. But all this he courts, because it brings money.
>
> Horsewhip him, and he will bend his back to the lash, and thank you, as every blow is worth so many dollars. Kick him, and he will remove his coat tails, that you may have a better mark, and he courts the application of the toe, while he counts the total of the damages he may obtain. Spit upon him, and he prizes it as a precious ointment, for it brings him the sovereign remedy for his disease—a fever for specie.
>
> The day after the punishment, he publishes a full and particular account of how many kicks, tweaks of the nose or lashes he may have received. He prostitutes his pen, his talent, everything for money. His glory is, that he has passed the rubicon of shame, and all he regrets is that the public is at last coming to the unanimous opinion that he is too contemptible, too degraded to be even touched. The other and more respectable editors of newspapers avoid him, on account of the filth which he pours forth; like a polecat he may be hunted down, but no dog will ever attempt to worry him as soon as he pours out the contents of his fetid bag."

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—There are all sorts of speculations as to the destination of the Burnside Naval Expedition, which is now riding in Hampton Roads. The rebels speculate, the soldiers of the expedition speculate, the country editors speculate, and almost every person has a private theory on the subject. Nearly everybody agrees that it will not go further South than North Carolina, and a good many people think it will not go even as far away as that. The rebel MAGRUDER's opinion is that it is undoubtedly going up the James River, and "on to Richmond" by that route; and in expectation of it he has retreated to Yorktown, and has got everything ready for another retreat. The Richmond *Examiner* has reliable advices that the expedition is bound up the York river, as that is a far more eligible route to the rebel capital than by the James, and as it would be an easier way to get in the rear of the rebel right wing on the Potomac. It is given out by others that it is neither of these Virginia rivers by which the expedition will operate; but by a third stream, still further east, the Rappahannock, and that the design is to take in the rear the rebel batteries and rebel forces on the Potomac, and threaten the railroad connections of the rebel army with Richmond. A fourth theory sends the expedition up the Potomac, to take these same batteries in front, and to put an end to the river blockade which has so long and so disgracefully interrupted our communication with the National Capital. Other speculators look further South than either of the points mentioned, and judge from a number of significant indications that not Richmond nor the rebel right, but the city of Norfolk, is the point to be assaulted by a combined land and naval force; and that the expedition will sail to Cape Hatteras, enter Pamlico Sound, skirt along the inland water way, and the forces will take Norfolk in the rear. This theory is popular among the rebels; so they have fortified Roanoke Island and other points on the North Carolina Sounds, and dispatched the heroic Gov. HENRY A. WISE to take command of the rebel forces on the mainland in that vicinity. The rebels have many other theories on the subject, and almost every coast town from Norfolk to Galveston fancies that *it* is surely the point which, above all others, is most likely to be assailed. The likelihood is, however, that beside our high military authorities, there is no one in the country who can say certainly whither the expedition is bound, excepting JEFF. DAVIS and his immediate counselors; and probably even they are somewhat unsettled on the subject. Let every one in the meantime, look up his geography, and form his theory; but do not make any wagers that the expedition will certainly go to *either* of the points which the rebels and the knowing ones so confidently name. The secret of the expedition's destination will be published in the TIMES, as soon as it effects a landing.

THE WAR MEETING AT BUFFALO.—In the TIMES of the 8th inst. there appeared a report of a meeting at Buffalo, called to consider the subject of frontier defence, and addressed by Ex-President FILLMORE. The Buffalo *Commercial* desires to know of us if we pretend that any such meeting was held. The only knowledge we have is founded upon the facts that the call for the meeting was published in the *Commercial* on the 2d; that we are not in the habit of accepting reports, save from correspondents whose reliability has been vouched by faithful service; and that we have received numberless congratulatory letters from Buffalo, complaining of the want of enterprise among the local papers, in permitting a New-York journal thus to monopolize a report of proceedings in which there was so deep a local interest. The evidence may be satisfactory to our doubting cotemporary.

A JUST APPRECIATION.—Lieut. MAURY, conscious that his conduct as an ingrate traitor and rebel is not calculated to make him appear in a very advantageous light abroad, has been of late trying to varnish it over in a series of letters to various distinguished European *savans*, replete with the most audacious falsifications. It seems, however, that he is not very successful, and that whatever reputation, mostly factitious, he ever enjoyed as a scientific man, is now dead. Not long since somebody proposed him as a candidate for the honor of corresponding member of the French Institute. His claims were referred to a Committee of eminent *savans* who reported unanimously that "the public reputation of Mr. MAURY was the work of men who knew nothing of the subjects they discussed." The fact is, scientific men in this country have *always* looked on him as a quack and charlatan. But now that he has turned out a traitor, the whole world, it seems, begins to appreciate him at his just value.

Removal of a Republican Postmaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some feeling has been aroused in Westchester County, by a letter from Assistant Postmaster-General KASSON to Mr. JAY, announcing that Mr. BENEDICT, Postmaster at Katonah, had been removed, and Mr. WHITLOCK appointed, on the representation that some Republican friends of the Administration in this locality desired the change, "and particularly Judge ROBERTSON," and that on this account Hon. Mr. HAIGHT, M. C., had consented. Mr. BENEDICT was appointed by Mr. BLAIR last September, with Mr. HAIGHT's approval, and as his loyalty and efficiency are beyond question, and his office arrangements have given great satisfaction, his removal on such grounds, and without notice, excites surprise.

Mr. BLAIR was forthwith telegraphed, and asked to withhold for a while the commission of WHITLOCK, a request which he is believed to have promptly granted.

A meeting to consider the facts and enter a remonstrance has been called for Wednesday next at Putney's Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and the call is signed by Hon. Mr. DICKINSON, Rev. Mr. GALLAHUE with the names of MEAD, NEWMAN, HOYT, HARRIS, LYON, GREEN and other substantial citizens.

One of the petitions in circulation represents the removal of a faithful officer at private instigation as "at variance with the sound principles in regard to appointments which have been distinctly avowed by the Administration and heartily responded to by the country"—and submits "that the recognition by such a precedent as this, of the doctrine that the Postmasters hold their offices not by the tenure of good behavior and the approval of the Postmaster-General, but at the caprice of individual politicians, able to effect their wishes by secret solicitation and *ex parte* statements, would seriously impair the immunity of public officers, the dignity of the Administration, the strength of the Government, and the rights and confidence of the people." W.

KATONAH, Westchester Co., Saturday, Jan. 11, 1860.

AMUSEMENTS.

The force of good example was never more happily illustrated than in the change which has suddenly overspread the heretofore distorted face of the drama and converted it once more into something pleasant to behold. It is but a few weeks—we might almost say days—since the *affiches* at all the theatres announced some repetition of a worn-out, sensational or spectacular drama. From Mr. WALLACK's handsome up-town establishment to BARNUM's down-town American Museum, there was a glut of show pieces many of the concert-rooms, by the way, competing, and not unsuccessfully, with our best theatres in this specialty of a vicious existence. It was a rage, and like all other rages, doomed speedily to exhaust itself. The managers, too, were careful to labor for their own destruction. They perceived that gorgeous scenery, and utterly inconsequential set-tableaux caught the eye of the public, and brought down the house with applause. Hence they became worshipers of the paint-pot, and in every piece presented at least one picture full of broad glaring effects and sensual dreaminess, but having no more relation to the plot than BARNUM's cartoon in Broadway has to the life of the merchant who passes it in an omnibus. Not for a moment did it occur to their minds that something more than the eye had to be pleased; that after a while, these brilliant shams would pall on the appetite, and people would begin to talk about the intense stupidity of the dialogue they had listened to. On the contrary, what little literary merit the pieces possessed at the outset was speedily discarded, as superfluous. It was trifling enough, in all conscience, but better than the vulgar clap-trap which took its place, and owed its origin to the gagging propensities of the actors. How long this state of affairs would have lasted, it is impossible to say. The public had probably wearied of it when Mr. WALLACK conceived the idea of reviving the old comedies. Certain it is, that from the moment of doing so he has wrought a change in things theatrical, and been the recipient of the heartiest patronage. His beautiful theatre has been crowded with the best audiences we have ever seen in a place of amusement, and this, too, despite the unfavorable weather which has prevailed for a couple of weeks. The public rejoices like a school-boy relieved of his task. It is a good thing for a community when it can choose its recreation; a bad thing, when it is compelled to put up with that which neither improves the mind nor the heart. There is now no longer a doubt that given this choice, a New-York audience will always prefer what is healthful to that which is meretricious.

And so being taught by their only master, the Public, and his watchful servant, Mr. WALLACK, the managers are all thrusting their paint-pots out of sight, and sending their pink-legged fairies to the right about, in order that they, too, may share in the latter's good deeds and good houses. The conversion is much too rapid to be sincere, but it is none the less worthy of record. BARNUM is now the only manager who has a spectacular piece on his bills. Miss LAURA KEENE has returned to "Our American Cousin," and will, we trust, use it as a stepping-stone to better things. At the Winter Garden, BOURCICAULT's beautiful drama of "Dot" is attracting excellent houses, and at Wallack's and Niblo's Theatres, comedies and plays of the kind called legitimate are meeting with hearty recognition. The principal revival at Mr. WALLACK's during the past week was the "Road to Ruin," making the sixth since the commencement. In order that those who have not as yet been able to find seats may have the chance of keeping up with the *repertoire* before it becomes too extensive, Mr. WALLACK announces a different comedy for each evening of the present week, commencing with "She Stoops to Conquer."

At Niblo's Garden, the "School for Scandal" and "Hamlet" have been played with very good effect, and to houses above the average in numbers and intelligence. Energy, good taste and liberality are abundantly apparent in the management, and success will certainly follow. To-night, the celebrated historical play entitled the "King of the Commons" will be produced with a cast which introduces all the best artists of the company. It is in this work that Mr. J. W. WALLACK has won his best successes in Europe and America. Supported by such artists as Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHEATLEY, Mrs. BARROW, Mr. MARK SMITH, &c., he will certainly be seen to advantage on this occasion. The play, we hear, has been placed on the stage with every regard to scenery and costume.

Mr. GRAU's forthcoming opera nights are looked forward to with the greatest interest by the fashionable world, and, for the moment, have diverted the current of talk from GOTTSCHALK, who is the musical pet and idol of Upper-Tendom, and concerning the uncertainty of whose return every one has something to say. We are happy to be able to state that this time there is no uncertainty on the subject at all. In a few days the great American pianist will be among us, and for two or three months will give a series of the grandest concerts ever undertaken in the City of New York. For the moment, however, it is best to think of the two solitary opera performances immediately before us, and to remember that the sale of tickets will commence to-day.

Mr. J. C. FOSTER, stage manager, will take his benefit at the old Bowery Theatre to-morrow evening. Fifty dramatic and equestrian artists have volunteered for the occasion, and a new war drama will be produced. The latter is called "McCulloch's Invasion of Missouri."

The Whaling Voyage of Capt. WILLIAMS, at Hope Chapel, has lost none of its attractiveness. It is in a fair way to become a permanent institution of our City.

The Peake Family, at Niblo's Saloon, discourse most excellent music on the bells, and furnish an agreeable programme for the young folk.

HOOLEY's Minstrels have resumed their old quarters at Stuyvesant Institute. It is a company of "stars."

In the pathological way, the Parisian Cabinet will afford an hour's instructive amusement to the medical student, and others who have strong stomachs.

Master PAPE, a juvenile pianist of ability, assisted by Master BERNARDO, a youthful violinist of skill, gave a farewell concert at Dodworth's Saloon on Saturday evening. Both the youngsters played their best pieces, and pleased the audience. Properly looked after they will make good artists, possessing as they do, all the requisite sensibility, and a good foundation for future studies. Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, the popular and charming cantatrice, assisted on the occasion; also, Mr. HENRY MULLENHAUR on the violincello, and Mr. YELHAAR as conductor. The attendance was too poor to send the children on their way rejoicing.

We are glad to hear that the MEYER children, who recently gave an artistically successful entertainment at Irving Hall, will shortly repeat the same.

Mr. BOURCICAULT has gained a verdict of $500 against FOX and LINGARD, of the New Bowery Theatre, for playing the "Octoroon" without permission. An attempt was made to prove that the play was taken from a novel called the "Quadroon," by Capt. MAYNE REID, and copies of both works were produced in Court for the purpose of comparing notes, and demonstrating this circumstance. The Judge, however, ruled out such evidence. It is a pity, because in the discussion which has taken place on the same subject in England, Capt. MAYNE REID has put himself to the trouble to write a letter denying that there is any striking similarity between Mr. BOURCICAULT's drama and his own novel, and it might have been amusing to see how the legal mind would have acted under such discouraging circumstances.

Those terrible fellows, the Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, have no more respect for beauty than they have for talent. Will it be believed that the charming and vivacious Mrs. JOHN WOOD has fallen beneath their ban? The pieces in which the lady was wont to delight the miserable sinners of Gotham are pronounced of too light and trifling a character for the serious atmosphere of the sister city. Her engagement, which was to have commenced to-night, under the management of Mr. FLEMING, is in consequence at an end. What a splendid opening there must be for a certain eminent tragedian. He of all the world is not amenable to the charge of being light and trifling. Will he not sniff the chance from afar, and snort an asphyxiated approval of the Directors' Key-ind consideration for what is heavy and ponderous.

Madame VON BERKEL, the prima donna, is about making an art tour in the West, being engaged to take part in two grand concerts in Chicago, and others elsewhere. It is certainly not overestimating the talents of this lady to say that she is by far the best German singer we have ever had in this country, and one whose wide familiarity with operatic and *salon* music makes her always a welcome addition to any community where the "divine art" is esteemed and patronized.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will give their next classical *soirée* at Dodworth's Saloon on Monday the 27th inst.

Interesting from Buffalo—The late Meeting and the Speech of Mr. Fillmore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following I cut from the Buffalo *Commercial*, in reference to a report in your paper of a meeting held here on the 3d inst., and remarks made thereat by Mr. FILLMORE:

> "We should like to ask the TIMES a few questions:
>
> 1. Does that paper really suppose any such meeting has been held?
>
> 2. If it had been held, why should it not have been noticed in the Buffalo papers?
>
> 3. Is the TIMES so crazy as to suppose that a man like MILLARD FILLMORE would berate the Press in the singular, gratuitous and utterly unjust manner represented?
>
> We pause for a reply."

This piece of effrontery on the part of the *Commercial* puzzles many here. It is certainly intended to convey the idea that no such meeting took place. This meeting was held at the time appointed, and at the Court-house, and it was a large one, too. Hundreds, myself among the number, attended. Numbers could not get in; stairway and hall were filled, and many went away saying, "Never mind, we'll read it all in the papers to-morrow." But as yet not a word has appeared in the Buffalo papers—and we are, therefore, much obliged to you for the report. The remarks of Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE about the Press of this country and Europe contain more truth than poetry, notwithstanding the *ipse dixit* of the Buffalo *Commercial*. The report of your correspondent is correct. Will he not also give us the proceedings of the meeting at the American Hotel, of the "fifteen excellent citizens?" PEARL-STREET.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

The Proposed Appointment of a Solicitor of Customs.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE CREATION OF THE NEW OFFICE.

The following protest against the erection of a new legal bureau, in connection with the Custom House, is circulated in mercantile circles, and is receiving a great number of signatures:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of New-York, respectfully set forth:

That we have learned with astonishment of the proposition to create an additional expensive department in the federal service in the City of New-York, and to divide the law business of the Government in this district, between two sets of officers.

We, therefore, repectfully submit, that all the purely legal business of the Government should be under the control of one capable person, made entirely responsible for its wise management. That such principal officer should be held strictly accountable for all the abuses of his office, and if culpable or incapable, should be removed, but if inefficient because of defects in the laws from which he derives his authority, those should be immediately remedied by legislation.

That no good reason exists for an increase in the expense of the revenue service at this port, especially in view of the known fact that more than $100,000 is now being paid in salaries, for which the persons receiving them, render to the Government no equivalent whatever.

That there has been no such increase in the legal business at this port, as to call for an entirely new law department, and that every advantage likely to be obtained by the proposed change, can, in the opinion of the undersigned, be secured without a permanent increase of officials, and an addition to the present number of salaries; and if it be true that there is now such a pressure of revenue cases in the Courts, the District Attorney can be authorized temporarily to employ an assistant, whose special duty shall be to dispose of this class of cases, either by settlement or trial.

And finally, the undersigned respectfully urge a careful investigation by competent authorities, of this whole matter, before the country, (now tasked to the utmost,) be loaded with additional charges—even the smallest.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862.

Flax Cotton and Flax Wool.

To the Editor of the Providence Journal:

Whenever an article of commerce from certain causes becomes scarce and high of price, it is a law of trade that a substitute shall be found at a lower and moderate price. Sometimes the substitute permanently takes the place of such article, because it is found to be superior for nearly all uses, and when the price falls back to its average, under which it had continued in demand, it rarely regains the full extent of former use, as the substitute takes its place, in part, for particular uses. The question of to-day in reference to this law of trade is in relation to cotton, and a substitute to be derived from the flax fibre, and how far the two preparations of flax may and will become the substitute. Wool stands much in the same relation to it as cotton. Neither cotton nor wool can be superseded by the flax fibre; but that their use can be largely diminished by this substitute is the opinion of many who are acquainted with the manufactures from cotton and from wool. Cotton, to a large extent, is mixed with wool as a substitute for wool in a great variety of woolen goods, in some descriptions to advantage, in others to a disadvantage; but in all it has been a source of profit to the manufacturer by reducing the cost of producing his goods, while the price remained without change, until the substitute came to be discovered by the dealer or consumer. In all cases of a direct mixture with wool, flax is superior to cotton, and it is known and acknowledged that as a substitute for cotton to mix with wool it has qualities that cotton does not possess. It will dye in the same kettle with wool and take the same shade of colors, excepting one or two. It takes colors as permanently as wool, and more permanently than cotton. For a blue it requires a little longer time to attain to the same depth of color upon flax—that is, flax takes color from indigo somewhat more slowly than wool. In the working, cotton does not consort with wool like flax; in the finished goods, the yarn, in the working-over machinery, there is a great difference to be discerned by an experienced person; but flax, properly prepared for working with wool, looks like wool, and at first sight would deceive judges. Mix such prepared flax with wool of a fibre coarser in appearance than the flax, and spin it into yarn one-half flax and one-half wool, and any manufacturer of experience may examine such yarn, and he will find he is unable to detect the presence of flax, either by the appearance to the eye or the feeling to the hand, the same character remaining to the yarn to all appearance as if it was all wool.

Such a fact speaks a volume in favor of flax as a substitute for cotton in woolen goods, and as a partial substitute for wool itself. Those who have worked flax, properly prepared, with wool into woolen goods, say it works without any trouble, and as well as wool alone. Woolen cloth, of the description called army goods, has been made 25 to 30 per cent. of flax, and pronounced by the best judges to be superior to the same description of goods all of wool, from the same wool and machinery, and a certain kind of flannels is very much improved, both for looks and for use. So it is with hosiery, which is better, handsomer, and a more durable article for the admixture of flax into its composition.

There have been goods enough produced and put into market to establish the fact that flax can and will be worked with wool to a large extent, in New-England alone to the amount say of two hundred thousand pounds daily, and probably to a much larger extent. There have been goods enough made from cotton and "flax cotton" (a different preparation of flax from "flax wool") mixed, in the proportion of 25 per cent. of flax and 75 per cent. of cotton, heavy goods and printing cloths, to show the feasibility of working them together to the extent of 50 per cent., to which extent it can be used without difficulty and with facility on cotton machinery, without materially affecting the character of and demand for cotton goods as now in use, in many cases producing a new article for consumption, better adapted to the popular wants than cloth entirely of cotton. In the case of print cloths, it greatly improves the fabric; such cloths, half flax cotton and half cotton, finish better, take the "fast colors" much more brilliantly, and a more clearly defined figure from the printing cylinder upon the surface of the cloth. *The printers prefer them to print and finish*, and they will be taken in preference in the market to the same pattern and colors upon cloth manufactured from cotton alone, as they will form a drapery of a different character from "calico" when made into dresses. The combination of the two materials can be made in a great variety of proportions, producing a desirable variety of fabrics.

It is not intended nor expected to supplant cotton goods, but to produce new fabrics, and have also a substitute for cotton to that extent only that shall prove practical from the demand, and as the public shall become acquainted with these fabrics and manifest their preference. Woolen manufacturers prefer "flax wool" at the same price, even at a higher price, than cotton to mix with wool. The three materials can also be mixed in various proportions, (wool, flax and cotton,) and make new varieties of goods. Flax with wool makes better hosiery than wool alone, as before said. It can with advantage be made, with wool, in flannels, satinets, cassimeres, coatings, pantaloonery, &c., &c. The variety alone of new fabrics that will come into market from the use of the flax wool and flax cotton invests this subject with very great importance. It would give New-England greater control of the trade of the world, making others still more dependent on its industry, enterprise and skill, to say nothing of its power to consolidate, increase, make more permanent and sympathetic the various industries of New-England and the Western States.

Now that the price of cotton is so high, the first steps should be taken by our manufacturers to use "flax cotton" properly prepared (and it can be properly prepared) to mix with cotton in the manufacture of osnaburgs, heavy twilled goods, sheetings, export goods, and all the varieties of cottons where the stock exceeds in cost the labor. Such goods as these will absorb all the flax cotton that can be produced for the next three years. In the meantime let us learn; open an experience in the requirements of flax in its manufacture on cotton machinery, the best mode of handling, working and preparing it, so as to advance its use into finer and finer fabrics, until finally we shall be able to reach the ideal of the committee of the Rhode Island Agricultural Society. Such a goal is only to be reached by experience under the patient observation and experiment of years. It is supposed that that committee do not doubt the feasibility of preparing flax into flax cotton, which will work without difficulty and with economy at the present time into the heavier and coarser cotton fabrics, although their report does not say just so much in words. It is allowed by every experienced man in the manufacture of cottons that it does not require that flax cotton shall be produced at as low a price as cotton to make it economical, as the superior qualities of certain fabrics that can be produced would bring a superior price, taking into account the greater weight of the flax fibre, which some have hastily seized upon in their experience to urge, as they suppose, as a strong point against it. Flax is heavier than cotton, but if the pound of the one will not make so many yards as the pound of the other, of the same number of yarn, yet all these points of difference have their points of advantage. There never was, and probably never will be again, a time rendering it so easy to introduce so great a change and make so great an addition to the variety of the productions of the loom as at the present time. New fabrics of manufacture are what our manufacturers are constantly seeking after, as trade becomes overdone in certain styles, and manufacturers will no doubt look to it that the present time is improved.

CORRECTION—THE ARMY DISPATCH.—In alluding a few days since to the admirable facilities offered by "Hope's Government Dispatch," for the transmission of packages to the army, we improperly ascribed them to the "Government Express," an organization in regard to which we have no knowledge. The correction is due to the former concern.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

DIED.

FARR.—In this City, at the residence of Wm. Y. Porter after a lingering illness, MARY FARR, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Zion Church, 38th-st. and Madison-av., this day, (Monday,) the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BUTTERFIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 11, of consumption, WM. H. BUTTERFIELD, aged 37 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 313 West 21st-st., without further notice.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 11, PAUL FREDERIC, son of Caroline W. and Runyon W. Martin, Jr., aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 169 East 14th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LENT.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 12, ANNA M., daughter of James H. and Anna M. Lent, aged 1 year, 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Classon-av., Brooklyn, corner of De Kalk, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—WALTER HAMMEL, eldest son of T. Hart and Caroline Taylor, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

MORTIMER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 12, JAMES MORTIMER, aged 54 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle, without further invitation.

FORBES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 12, at No. 71 Pierrepont-st., Miss ANN FORBES, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2½ P. M., from Grace Church, Hicks-st., corner of Grace-court, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 10, at the residence of his father, No. 106 Clinton-st., PHILIP DAVID, eldest son of Eleazer and Eliza F. Lacey, aged 22 years and 21 days.

The remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Bridgeport and Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

CALDWELL.—At Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, ANDREW J. CALDWELL, aged 79 years and 3 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 16.—Jan. 10, 1862.
10, 35, 36, 53, 57, 7, 23, 24, 68, 55, 34, 73, 31.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 17.—Jan. 11, 1862.
45, 37, 24, 65, 40, 21, 57, 17, 35, 64, 68, 34, 22.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 18—Jan. 11, 1862.
49, 65, 57, 67, 37, 72, 75, 35, 6, 22, 54, 24, 62.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
WINE STORES.
FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
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WASHINGTON CITY, Dec 28, 1861.
THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.
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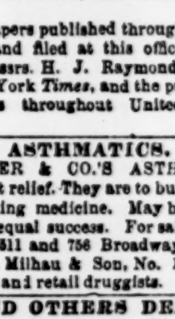

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WANTED—THE FOLLOWING BACK NUMBERS of the *Times*: 1859, June 1, July 31, Dec 31; 1860, Jan 2, March 27, Sept. 3 and 7, Oct. 31. Address, stating price of any or all, JAMES, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

Serious Railroad Accident.

COLLISION ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From the Chicago Times, Jan. 9.

A serious railroad accident occurred yesterday morning upon the Illinois Central Railroad, a short distance from Hyde Park station, and between that place and the Reform School. The Cincinnati Express train, due here at 7:20 A. M., ran into the rear end of the Hyde Park train of the Illinois Central Railroad, about 10 minutes before 8 o'clock, as the latter was just getting under headway from Kenwood station, nearly six miles from the city. Both trains were bound for the city, and the Cincinnati Express was somewhat out of time. The Hyde Park train left Woodlawn three minutes behind time, and on arriving at Kenwood station, the first station this side of Hyde Park, backed on a side track and attached three cars of wood. The train was then about 18 minutes late, and was just starting when the Cincinnati train overtook it, and before either train could be stopped the collision occurred.

The Hyde Park train consisted of one passenger coach and one baggage car, drawn by one of the Illinois Central locomotives. The passenger coach was torn into fragments by the locomotive of the other train, resulting in the instant death of one of the passengers, Judge WILLIAM T. BARRON, of this city, and severe injuries to several others. It seems, from all that can be learned, that the Cincinnati express was running at a high rate of speed, and, in passing around a curve, came suddenly upon the Hyde Park train. The engineer, upon seeing the unexpected danger, reversed his engine, and blew the alarm. Judge BARRON, who was upon the Hyde Park train, and who was talking with another gentleman, heard the whistle of the other locomotive, and rushed to the rear door, in hopes of springing from the platform before the trains met. His attempt was in vain. The moment he opened the door of the car the engine struck the platform, and his dead body was mingled with the crashing wood-work. Several others were considerably wounded or bruised, while some escaped without a single scratch by jumping from the train at the moment of the first alarm. Among those who were most seriously wounded were S. C. P. BOGUE, JAMES P. ROOT, JOHN REMMER, and H. A. HOPKINS, all of this city. The passenger coach was torn into splinters by the force of the collision, and the front part penetrated half-way through the baggage car. Although the cars were thus damaged, there was but one person killed, and very few were injured. No passenger upon the Cincinnati train was hurt, although the collision proved to be a narrow escape for many. The following are the names of those who were hurt, together with the extent of their injuries:

KILLED.

WM. T. BARRON, late Judge of the County Court.

WOUNDED.

JAMES P. ROOT, attorney-at-law, of this city, injured about the breast, externally and internally; not dangerously.

SAMUEL C. P. BOGUE, clerk in the Merchants' Dispatch Agency of this city, leg broken and severe cuts. He was the most seriously wounded of those who were hurt, but the physicians think he will recover.

HASSON A. HOPKINS, trustee of Hyde Park, injured about the head, and badly bruised about the body and leg.

JOHN REMMER, clerk in the Superintendent's office of the Illinois Central Railroad, slightly bruised.

JAMES BROWN, engineer of the Cincinnati express train, two ribs broken.

MALCOLM PACKARD, bruised in the face, and left leg cut.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, attorney at law, slightly bruised.

Others were scratched or slightly bruised, but it is believed that the above list comprises all that were seriously injured. Although some of the wounded are hurt to a considerable extent, all will recover from their injuries.

The death of Judge BARRON is a mournful occurrence. His head was entirely severed from the body, and thrown some distance from the track, while his body was carried along with the crushing portions of the car. Both his arms were broken, and his body was terribly mangled. At the time the whistle of the other train blew, he was sitting by the side of another gentleman. The latter, on hearing the alarm, leaped out of the car and escaped unhurt. Almost at the same moment he struck the ground, the head of his companion came rushing through thr air and fell upon the snow at his feet! Judge BARRON followed the gentleman, and was attempting to escape when he was caught between the cars, and thus met a fearful death. The deceased for the past four years has filled the post of Judge of the County Court, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He was comparatively a young man, between thirty and forty years of age, and was universally esteemed by all who had dealings with him. He leaves no family to mourn his loss.

Obituary.

—Mr. Michael E. Ames died in St. Paul, Minn., a few days since. In 1849 he settled at Stillwater, where he formed a partnership with Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, now United States Senator, and in 1851 presided over the Territorial House of Representatives, to which he had been elected. As a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1857, he took a prominent part in framing the organic law of the State.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 27, 208, 210, 21, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 223½, 225, 226.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 839, 125, 1813, 1815, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1861. *Part II.*—Nos. 8, 1658, 1696, 1736, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1157, 2171, 863, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2943, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2965, 2967. *Part II.*—Nos. 1858, 2774, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3172, 2984, 3200. *Part III.*—Nos. 2927, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2969, 2971, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2985, 989, 2993, 2995, 2997. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3036, 3146, 3172, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3208, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3218, 3220, 3222, 3224, 3226.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 663, 729, 730, 732, 733, 734, 736, 738, 739, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 692. *Part II.*—Nos. 434, 402, 1417, 697, 701, 706, 721, 722, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 207, 566½.

United States Circuit Court.—JAN. 11, 1862.

Before Judge Shipman.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Judge SHIPMAN announced this morning, and wished public notice to be given to the Bar, that he would call the Calendar of Jury causes on Tuesday morning next, the 14th inst., for the purpose of setting down cases for trial, and that all cases not set down or postponed on that day would be put over the term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Ruthven vs. The Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Defendants have leave to answer. Judgment to stand as security.

Hawley et al. vs. McCombie et al.—Motion denied; $10 costs of opposing to abide event.

Simpson vs. Holladay, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present—Hon. J. S. Bosworth, Hon. C. L. Monell, Hon. J. M Barbour, Justices.

Ordered by the Court—That the General Term Calendar be called, and defaults allowed to be taken on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

R. D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 25 bbls. Ashes, 6,566 bbls. Flour, 38 bbls. and 105 bags Corn Meal, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 1,780 bushels Rye, 455 bushels Barley, 1,780 bushels Oats, 1,810 bushels Malt, 5,121 pkgs. Provisions, 842 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 30 bbls. at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 847 bbls., including 553 bbls. Pots and 294 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Market quiet; prices somewhat nominal; Western, 31c.@32c. ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—The demand has been limited; prices exhibit no important change.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, sales having been confined to 70 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COCOA—Sales 250 bags Guayaquil at 18½c.@19c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is very quiet at declining prices. Middling Uplands, 34c.@35c. ⅌ ℔.; sales 400 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $19 ⅌ ton.

FISH—All kinds have been lightly dealt in at about previous quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales have been made to-day of 7,500 boxes Canton, No. 1, at $1 67½ ⅌ box. Holders now ask $1 75 ⅌ box.

FRUIT—An active speculative inquiry prevails for the principal kinds of foreign, including new Layer Raisins at $3 40, old do. do., at $2 90@$3. new Bunch do., at $3 15@$3 20, and old do. do., at $2 50@$2 52½ ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather less active to-day, but prices have not varied remarkably. Holders of desirable lots are not eager to sell. The current receipts are light. The reported sales since our last have been 13,200 bbls., including superfine State $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00

Inferior to Choice Extra [illegible] 6 00 @ 7 00 Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 1,[illegible] bbls., at $5 75 @ $6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair request, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75 @ $6 75 ⅌ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour sells slowly, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for export, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted very firm; sales 104,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 48; Amber do., $1 43@$1 45; Red Western (Winter,) $1 40@$1 42; Amber Iowa, $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 34; Racine Spring, at $1 32; Chicago Spring, $1 28@$1 31, ⅌ bushel. Corn exhibits no important change; sales 61,000 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue plenty and depressed, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ⅌ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at 81c.@84c., from dock and delivered, ⅌ bushel. Sales 14,000 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Sales 2,300 bushels, including Canada, at 75c.@78c.; State at 76c.@80c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate supply and good request, at 85c.@ $1 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at steady rates, including new at 17c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ ℔.

HEMP—The transactions in Manila have been large, opening at 7½c. and closing at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Very light receipts, and a fair amount of sales have been reported during the past week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. remark: "The activity that characterized the market for Dry Hides last week, has continued unabated during this, and transactions to a large extent have been made at gradually improving prices. Holders have steadily advanced their pretensions, and buyers, both legitimate and speculative, in view of the unsettled state of the finances of the country, have operated freely. Considerable inquiry has been made for Buenos Ayres, but the firmness of holders has restricted sales of this description, the principal operations of the week being confined to Orinoco, and the more common grades of Foreign Hides. Quotations at the close of the week are fully 1c. in advance of those at the commencement, and the market closes firm at the rise, with a tendency to still higher rates. The demand for Wet Salted Hides has been principally a speculative one, but the sales of Domestic Slaughters have been quite large. Prices are more firm, and many holders refuse to sell, unless at a considerable advance. Receipts for the week have been only 2,638 Hides, as follows: 1,094 Curacoa, ex. *Venus*; 500 Tampico, ex. *Fellowcraft*; 449 Havre, ex. *Admiral*, and 575 London, ex. *Amazon*. Imports since 1st inst. have been 3,299 Hides, from foreign ports. Sales for the week have been 82,600 Hides, as follows: 2,650 dry Buenos Buenos Ayres, 20@21℔., 22½c.@24c., less 5 ⅌ cent. usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 12℔., 21c., less 4 ⅌ cent., usual selection; 1,000 dry Rio Grande, 21℔., 22c., less 4 ⅌ cent., usual selection; 16,600 dry Orinoco, 20℔., 20c.@21½c., 6 months, usual selection, part on speculation; 10,250 dry Porto Cabello, 20℔., 19c.@20c., 6 months; 3,900 dry Tampico, 22℔., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 dry Matamoras, 22℔., 20c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 4,200 Dry Truxillo, 16 ℔s., private terms; 1,700 Dry Mexican, 20 ℔s., 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Dry Trinidad, 20 ℔s., 14½c., 6 months, as they run; 1,000 Dry Aspinwall, 17 and 19 ℔s., 18@19c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 6,500 Dry Salted Chili, 30 ℔s., 18c., 6 mos., usual selection, part on speculation. 2,200 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 ℔s., 17½c., 6 months, usual selection; 9,000 Dry Sierra Leone, 11 ℔s., private terms; 7,000 City Slaughter, 60 and 70 ℔s., 6½c.@7½c. cash, part for export; 1,500 Country Slaughter, 60 and 70 ℔s., 6¾c.@7¼c. cash; 3,500 Western Slaughter, 50 and 70 ℔s., 7c.@7½c. cash, part to arrive; 1,500 Washington Slaughter, 80 ℔s., 7½c. cash, for export; 4,500 Wet Salted California, 50 ℔s., private terms, part on speculation; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 ℔s., 10c. cash, part on speculation; 1,000 Wet Salted Montevideo, 50 ℔s., 10c. cash, part on speculation; 75 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 ℔s., 14½c. cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 222,400, (same time last year, 257,600; year before, 239,600;) and 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 1,500 Horse; 3,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business in this line during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The market is gradually hardening, and since our last report an advance has been established, for prime tannages, of about 1c. ⅌ ℔. all around. The demand is promiscuous, and, to some extent, speculative. *Oak Sole*—The receipts for the week were not extensive. Inquiry fair. Rates have undergone no alteration since our last. Week's receipts of sole leather about 34,000 sides. At Baltimore, the inspections during the year 1861 'foot down' about one-half the number handled within the year previous, and amounted to only 200,424 sides. The average inspections for seven years prior amounted to about 425,000 sides per annum."

LATHS—Eastern are salable at $1 30 ⅌ thousand.

METALS—Transactions to-day have been limited; prices have been somewhat unsettled. Holders are generally asking very high rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted less attention to-day, including Common, which is quoted at $6 12½ ⅌ 310 ℔s. Nothing doing in Tar or Crude Turpentine. 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at $1 57@$1 60 ⅌ gallon, the latter an extreme rate.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Fish Oils, including Crude Sperm, which is held at $1 50, and Crude Whale, which is quoted at 48c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. A lively demand exists for Olive, closing at $3 60@$3 62½ for quarts, and $4 12½ for pints. Linseed is selling at 85c.@87c. ⅌ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,350 bbls., at $11 75@$12 31¼ for Mess; $12 37½@$12 43¾ for Uninspected Mess; $12 50@$13 75@$14 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 3¾c.@4¼c. ⅌ ℔. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is unchanged; sales 800 boxes, at 6¾c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is less buoyant; sales 2,600 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in demand at steady prices; sales since our last, 250 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ⅌ bbl.; Butter continues quiet at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is inactive, at 5½c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales were made of small lots of Carolina at $7 25@$7 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted; sales 7,000 ℔s. Sisal at 44c., and about 3,000 ℔s. San Juan at 50c., less discount. The recent news from Mexico has induced holders of Goat to demand an advance on the remaining stock of this description, which as yet manufacturers do not feel willing to pay, and sales are restricted. We notice the arrival of 400 bales Curacoa, ex *Venus*, increasing the already large stock of this kind.; 60 bales Tampico sold early in the week on private terms.

SPICES—Sales to-day 6,000 ℔s. No. 1 Nutmegs at 75c.@80c.; 5,000 ℔s. Mace at 60c.; 2,000 mats Cassia and 50 bales Cloves on private terms; and 1,300 bags Pepper at 19½c.@20c. ⅌ ℔., cash. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The market is very much excited for all kinds of Spices, and since our last report has rapidly tended upward. We report what sales have been made, but would remark that holders' views at the close were fixed upon much higher figures than have yet been obtained, and in consequence prices are entirely nominal and unsettled. In Cassia the transactions comprise 10,000 mats and 950 cases at 35c., and subsequently 100@200 cases and 2,000 mats at from 37c.@39c., now held at 40c. and upwards at the close. Nutmegs have been in demand, with sales of 10,000 ℔s. at 67½c.@70c., and now held at 75c.; 200@300 bags Pepper at 18c.@18½c., cash, now held at 19c.; 300@400 bags African Ginger at 13c., cash, now held higher; a lot of Pimento at 13c., cash, and a lot of Cloves at 20c., cash, but a higher price is now asked."

SUGARS—Sales to-day 470 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¾c.@8½c.; and Porto Rico at 8c.@8½c.; also, 3,000 bags China on private terms, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 ℔s., at 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

WOOL—Has been in limited request here during the past week, yet prices have been well supported. Speculators are reluctant to operate at present, and the wants of manufacturers are not urgent. Sales have been reported of 70,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece, at 48c @55c. ⅌ ℔. The transactions in Boston have been rather extensive, comprising 300,000 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled, the Fleece ranging from 48c.@53c., and some choice lots of super and extra Pulled as high as 55c. ⅌ ℔.; 200 bales Mediterranean and South American at various prices as to quality.

WHISKY—Holders adhere to yesterday's quotations as asking prices, at which a few small lots were sold. Buyers, however, are reluctant to pay over 23½c.@24c. ⅌ gallon. The market is much depressed and quite unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; and by steamer at 80s. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer at 90s. Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Hops, ½d. ⅌ ℔.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ⅌ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ⅌ bbl; Wheat, 18c. ⅌ bushel; and Lard at ⅜c. ⅌ ℔. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 356 tons, to Penarth Roads for orders, 4,200 Flour, 3s. 6d.; a bark, 385 tons, 12,000 Corn, to Londonderry, 11d. in bulk; a British brig, 280 tons, to Glasgow, 35s. ⅌ ton; a Norwegian bark, 533 tons, 24,000 Corn, to Dublin, 11½d. in bulk; ship *Eliza F. Mason*, 588 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $8 ⅌ ton measurement; ship *Thos. H. Perkins*, 699 tons, to Melbourne, $13,000; a bark, 425 tons, to Malaga, staves on private terms, and back from two ports in Sicily to New-York, $2,000; a British brig, 1,400 bbls., to Demerara, $1,000; a British brig, 221 tons, and one, 1,300 bbls., to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a British schooner, 108 tons, to the Windward, 75c.; a British brig, 110 tons, to the West Indies and back, $1,500; a British schooner, to Martinique, 75c. ⅌ bbl., 40c. for Shooks and $5 for Lumber on deck; a brig, 248 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 38c. and Molasses $3 25 under deck; a Br. brig, 230 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,900; a schr., 200 tons, same voyage, 40c.; one 104 tons, to Zaza, Baracoa and back to New-York, $400 ⅌ month; a Br. brig, 170 tons, to Havana, with privilege of another port, and back to New-York, 40c.; a Br. brig, 200 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a Br. brig, 267 tons, to Havana, $1,700; an Am. brig, 288 tons, [illegible] to New-York, a ship, 700 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and a schr., 700 bbls., to Zaza and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
$45,000 BANKRUPT IMPORTER'S STOCK TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.
AT KINZEY'S,

6,000 Gent's Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c.
7,500 Bordered Handkerchiefs, fast colors, 3c.
8,000 Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, damaged, 4c., 5c.
2,500 Gent's and Ladies' Hem-stitched, cheap.
Ladies' Breakfast Caps, 25c.
Silk Lace Veils, 12c., 25c.
Shetland Wool Veils, 12c.
Linen Sets, Collar and Cuffs, 10c.
Jaconet Flouncings, 15c.
Fine Dress Tarlatans, all colors, very low.
Fall and Winter Ribbons, clearing out, 6c. to 25c.
Lot of Lining Silks, 12c., 1sc.
500 Felt Bloomers, several styles, 31c., 38c.
Silk illusions, closing out, 3c., 6c.
Velvet Trimmings, all colors, 3c. up.
Bonnet Silks and Velvets, 50c., 75c.
1,500 Nets for the hair, all colors, 18c., 25c.
Ladies' lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Gent's lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
Misses' fine lined Gloves, 10c.
Boys' Cloth Mittens, 10c.
Children's Zephyr Mitts, 6c.
Zephyr Wool Sleeves, 10c.
Large Chenille Scarfs, 10c.
Embroidered Velvet Scarfs, 12c.
1,500 pairs Gent's and Ladies' best Kids, spotted, 25c.
11,000 pairs Fancy Plaid Wool Hose, 6c.
8,000 pairs Fancy Tucked Wool Hose, 6c.
7,500 pairs Striped and Shaded Wool Hose, 6c.
8,900 pairs Fancy Tucked White Wool Hose, 6c.
Gent's Wool Half Hose, 9c., 11c.
Gent's Wool Ribbed Hose, 15c.
Ladies' Fleeced Merino Hose, 15c.
Misses' Fleeced Hose, 12½c.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 12½c.
Fancy Wool Garters, 18c.
Ladies' Fancy Wool Hoods, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Ladies' Rich Opera Hoods, with tabs, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoods, Ruche and Double Cape, 38c.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c. and 10c.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 12c., 15c. and 18c.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 22c., 25c. and 31c.
750 Ladies' Fancy Leather Bags, with Chains, 12c. to 75c.
Fancy Goods at Cost.

Very best Pins, 3c. Best Gold-eyed Needles, 3c. Paper good. Sewing Cotton, 1c. spool. Gross Cotton, 2c. Best 200 yards Spool Cotton, White, Black and Colored, 4c. Skirt Braids, 2c. and 4c. Hair Pins box, 2c. Best Hooks and Eyes, &c. Linen Tapes, 1c. With other Goods equally low.

1,250 Rich Jet Bracelets, 25c.
Sale commences MONDAY, 9 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS in
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS,
TOWELING, AMERICAN and ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
BRILLIANTES, PLAIN and CHECKED MUSLINS, TABLE and PIANO CLOTHS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER (FOR THIRTY DAYS)
GREAT BARGAINS IN
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FLOUNCED ROBES, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE for PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, and EVENING.
Also, a choice assortment of
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FURS, &c., &c.,
Being the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATION.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer the balance of their stock of
SILK, CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
At exceedingly attractive prices.

500 GENTS' FANCY FLANNEL SKATING AND TRAVELING SHIRTS,
at $1 50 each; value $2 50.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS stocking yarn 75 cents ⅌ ℔; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a privat family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two entire floors, handsomely furnished, in a modern house, centrally located. Apply at No 279 4th-av. References exchanged, and terms in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, on third fl or, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.—A large room (second floor) and bedroom attached, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife or a gentleman, five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE—NEAR 4TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Mrs. HUNTINGTON having taken this house, invites the attention of parties desiring board. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City. Parties calling soon will find a number of very desirable rooms for families or single persons. Prices will be reasonable, and the house kept in the best manner.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and his wife: they seek good board, but especially the comforts of a refined and social home; locality central; terms not to exceed $12. Most unexceptional references given and required. Keepers of boarding-houses need not apply. Address S. J. D., Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c. Also, a small parlor and bedrooms, all having baths attached, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, or board at *table d'hote*.

THREE GENTLEMEN, OR ONE LARGE family, can have a quiet home, a liberal private table, and four or six elegant rooms, in a large first-class private house on Murray Hill, near Madison-av. Address Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

LEWIS B. WOODRUFF
AND
CHARLES H. WOODRUFF,
COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 102 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE, CORNER BROOME and Bowery. WAR PRICES! Java Coffee and Buckwheat Cakes, 10 cents. Rooms 40c., 50c., and $1 per day.
W. W. LELAND & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible] AUCTION BUSINESS.—The advertiser has been engaged in the business for several years, is well known and of thorough business habits and experience. Has influence and can give references of the very highest character. Wants a good business man to join him with a few thousand dollars capital, one that understands the dry goods business preferred; that can influence consignments of goods. The business to be strictly cash, where there is little or no risk. Communications will be held in the strictest confidence. Address ENTERPRISE, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st. New-York.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public, (merchants, machinists, box-makers, woodworkers and all others interested in mercantile business,) to our exhibition of the celebrated Burley dovetailing machine, now at work for Government, and on sugar, dry goods, hardware, shell and ammunition-boxes, at our mill, Nos. 320, 322, 324 and 326 West 28th-st., South side, near 11th-av. State rights for sale. Please call and see it.
BURLEY & LOWERRE.

EXCHANGE AND NOTE NEGOTIATOR.—A gentleman of long business experience and large acquaintance in this City, having some means and most excellent facilities, would like to form a connection with a party in the above business, or in a business with which it can be united. References of the highest character. Address, in strict confidence, H. M., Box 3,707 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN TO take an equal interest in a paying business. Only $500 in cash and a per centage from the profits of the business required. The business is well established, and none but respectable parties need apply.
S. BOLIVAR, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 25.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF FIRST-RATE character and business connections, having some cash capital, wishes to associate himself with a party similarly situated, to establish a jobbing business, which can be shown to be safe and productive. Address SAFETY, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st. inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.
JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON SATURday, about noon, in or near East Broadway, the owner's name and a date engraved inside the case. A suitable reward will be given upon its delivery at No. 42 Cortlandt-st.

STOLEN BY A PICKPOCKET—COUPON for semi-annual interest ($35) on First Mortgage Bond, No. 169, Harlem Railroad Company. Payment has been duly stopped.
A. M. H.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, JAN. 9, IN GOING FROM Tiffany's to 21st-st. and 6th-av. and from thence to Union-square, a small silver ladle marked. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 183 9th-st.

FARMS.

A FARM OFFERED IN EXCHANGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The advertiser will exchange a very valuable farm on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for an assortment of household furniture, and will hire or buy the house in which the furniture may be. The farm is located near a flourishing village, has excellent improvements, and the land is of superior quality. Address M. O., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 68 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR RELIABLE securities, two 3-story, high stoop, brick houses, in Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood; houses in good order, occupied by good tenants, and free from incumbrance.
CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.,
American Exchange Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel; or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on Staten Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDow lady of the highest respectability is desirous of taking an eligibly-located and genteely-furnished house, with the privilege of receiving a few personal friends as boarders; references of the best class will be given, and the rent amply secured or paid in advance, if desired. Address M. O., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

SALOON, OR STORE AND APARTMENTS TO LET, No. 77 GREENWICH-AVENUE.—The saloon can be altered to a dwelling. Good rooms up stairs. Water and gas throughout. Rent moderate.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 43 6th-st., next to the corner of 2d-av. Inquire at No. 43 2d-av.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress and do plain sewing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do any kind of up-stairs work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, front room.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant American young girl, to take care of children, and to make herself useful; City reference given. Call for two days at 113 Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., fifth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 32 3d-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent Protestant woman, as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 310 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; is perfectly competent and can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a competent person, as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted in City or country, by a well recommended girl, in the above capacity; is a first-class cook and baker, also a good laundress; willing to please her employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, tidy woman, who is a regular nurse to a baby or an invalid lady or gentleman; has much experience in sickness, or the entire charge of the nursery; will go by the month or week; gives the best of City reference as to character and competency; wages $3 a week or $8 a month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; she perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS DRY NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman would like one or two children to dry nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has no other incumbrance; best of reference given. Address C. W., No. 542 Myrtle-av., up two pair stairs, three doors from Ryerson, East Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITATION WANTED by a respectable young German girl as seamstress; has no objection to do light chamberwork and take care of children; best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 336 Spring-st., corner of Washington; to be seen for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to go as seamstress. Call at No. 192 Mulberry-street, near Broome.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as waitress and to do fine ironing. Can speak English and German. The advertiser has four years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 163 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Bell No. 3.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a French girl, as child's nurse or chambermaid; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 132 8th-av., before 11 A. M, or after 5 P. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COMMERCIAL BUSINESS MAN.—Situation wanted by a gentleman of great experience, application and entire competency, well adapted to the supervision of nearly any kind of commercial business, having filled places of responsibility and trust, familiar with banking, insurance, contracting and the care of estates, as well as the buying and selling of property; is now (on account of absence the past year) open for treaty with any respectable house or corporation for a position; references of the highest order. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, early.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a Protestant young man; is single and of genteel address; understands his business; is not afraid of work; has had long practice both in this country and Europe; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer's interest; City or country; the best of City and country references from former employers to the strictest investigation. Address D. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address E. P., No. 144 East 24th-st., or Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man; understands well the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober and industrious; understands waiting; is willing to make himself otherwise useful; reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a situation as coachman; understands gardening; has no objections to going to the country; good reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 560 3d-av., for three days, or address to the same.

AS SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERIcan, wishes to procure a situation in a retail grocery house as salesman; has a good knowledge of the business. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 126 East 46th-st.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 years of age, wishes to obtain a situation as a waiter in a small family, or to travel with a gentleman to any part of the world. Salary moderate. Apply, for two days, to JOHN K. BYRNE, No. 208 Avenue A, corner of 18th-st.

WANTED.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN OF good business qualifications and habits desires a respectable indoor position, at a moderate salary. Can loan his employer $1,000 or $2,000. None but principals treated with. Address Box No. 1,235 Post-office.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depot and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE PRINCIPALS OF A YOUNG LADY'S school in this City, now in its second year, and having pupils of the highest social position, wish to purchase a school, also in the City. Any Principals who wish to sell their interest, will please address A. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office., giving the number and social position of pupils, location, etc. Names may be withheld until the parties are assured that those wishing to purchase are prepared to give satisfaction in every respect.

BROOKLYN MILITARY INSTITUTE—Corner Fulton and Pineapple sts. Instruction in the following branches:—School of the company and battalion, $10; fencing, $10; engineering, $10; mathematics, $10. Connected with the Institute is a gymnasium, of which members have free use: instruction in the school of the soldier, with use of gymnasium, $1 per month.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

AT $2.50—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; BOOKkeeping, (lessons unlimited,) $10; Arithmetic and Penmanship, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each. No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ex-Gov. S. W. King writes: "Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION FOR AN HOUR OR SO three evenings a week, in bookkeeping and penmanship by a young gentleman; a practical bookkeeper would be preferred for instructor. Address H. L. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English language fluently, desires a situation as a teacher of said languages, either in a private family or in a young ladie's boarding-school in this City. A note addressed to A. Z., Box No. 192 *Times* Office stating the terms of employment, and where an interview can be had, will be attended to. Best City references given.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes an engagement as visiting governess in a family. Is competent to teach the English branches and French; also the rudiments of music. Address J. I. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN AN ACADEMY in this State, an experienced teacher; must be a college graduate, thorough in classics and mathematics; Presbyterian preferred; salary $400, and board. Address for three days ACADEMY, No. 369 South-st., N. Y.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN to teach English in all branches. Apply for one day at Spencer-place, near Fulton-av., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 437 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7⅓ octave piano is much admired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861. }

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN 15 TO 18 years of age, who resides with his parents in New-York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn; salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 1,816 New-York Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman wanted, to cook, wash and iron; with good City references. Call at No. 68 Irving-place, after 10 o'clock.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A young Protestant girl, to take care of children, and to do light chamberwork and sew; wages, $3. Apply at No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.—WANTed a situation as experienced salesman, or to do the outside business of a flour or grain store. Address SALESMAN, No. 190 West-st., New-York.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant nurse and seamstress, in a small family. Address HOME, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A CROCKERY AND glassware store: 3 porters; 2 conductors. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

JOHN GERITY, REAL ESTATE AND House Agent, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Houses let and rents collected on moderate terms. Wanted for respectable and reliable parties, furnished houses and parts of furnished houses. Address, with full particulars, as above.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $857,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits of $500 and under, payable on and after the 20th inst.

P. S.—*Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage*

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEATH, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,256,809 62
Overdrafts		1,814 31
Due from Banks and Bankers		48,115 98
Due from Directors	$56,664 95	
Due from Brokers	4,000 00	
Real Estate		188,099 84
Specie		144,697 71
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks received in course of business		355,448 50
Stocks		744,768 54
Bills of Solvent Banks		31,244 00
Loss and Expense account, including Taxes		20,462 34
Total		$2,791,460 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$750,000 00
Circulation registered	$310,176	
Less Notes on hand	27,597—	282,579 00
Profits		68,442 79
Due to Banks		366,307 65
Due Depositors on demand		1,316,138 24
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Sinking Fund		7,993 16
Total		$2,791,460 84

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—PAUL SPOFFORD, President *pro tem.*, and GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the Bank of the Commonwealth, a Banking Association located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

PAUL SPOFFORD, President *pro tem.*
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 11th day of January, 1862.

R. M. HEDDEN, Notary Public.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reelected for three years.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,	Edwd. F. Davison,	Oliver Hoyt,
Sheldon Smith,	George Barrell,	George T. Plume,
G. J. S. Thompson,	Hy. A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,
Edmund A. Smith,	Aaron L. Reid,	Albert Clark,
G. W. Powers,	William H. Scott,	Wm. Hertzel,
E. V. Haughwout,	Fred'k C. Oakley,	John M. Tobin,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,	F. J. Hosford,	Benj. W. Floyd,
Abel K. Foster,	John F. Holbrook,	Oliver Bryan,
M. B. Spaulding,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	Joseph S. Lowrey,
William Tilden,	Wm. K. Hinman,	Whitney B. Noble,
Daniel L. Ross,	Peter F. Randolph,	James C. Harriott,
Oscar Cheesman,	G. W. Burnham,	Martin A. Howell,
Francis Many,	John P. Wakeman,	Edward A. Bibby,
R. W. Martin,	Theodore W. Todd,	Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV.,
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 20th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—Opposite the Cooper Institute. Interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five (5) per Cent. over $500, will be payable on 20th inst. Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 11th of January, will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 13,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

A good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post.* Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on Thursday, Jan. 16, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCK BY ORDER of D. CLARKSON, Jr., Executor.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1862, at 2½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

25 shares National Bank.
86 shares Mechanics' Bank.
90 shares Fulton Bank.
20 shares Merchants' Bank.
308 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.
29 shares New-York Gas Light Co.
39 shares New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.
72 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.
52 shares North American Trust and Banking Co.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a large and fine assortment of iron furniture, comprising the entire stock of a large manufacturing establishment retiring from business. The stock consists of bedsteads, washstands, lounges, hat racks, cribs, towel racks, settees, stools, spittoons, flower stands, mangers, hay racks, &c., &c. The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is particularly called to this sale, as all the goods are fresh, latest patterns, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

THOS. M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—THOS. M. FRANKLIN will sell on MONDAY next, Jan. 13, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable house and lot situated No. 29 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 98 feet 9 inches deep, by 20 feet front and rear. The house is three stories, brick, with baths, gas, &c. The premises can be seen from now until the time of sale, between the hours of 9 and 11½ A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., a large and varied assortment of boots, shoes, brogans and rubbers, including about 200 cases men's grain cavalry and waterproof boots. Catalogues on morning of sale.

B. H. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

SALE AT McCAULEY'S STABLES, NO. 97 East 24th-st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., 12 or 15 condemned Government horses, to be sold as follows: Horses as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

MORTGAGE SALE OF EXPRESS WAGONS.—The undersigned will expose for sale 10 express wagons on the 16th day of January, at 12 o'clock M., at the brick factory in 31st-st., near 3d-av.

RICHARD CALROW, Jr.,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.

CHARLES BAKER.
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and carried on at No. 247 Front-st., in this City, under the firm of GEO. W. WOOD & CO., is dissolved, the subscriber having retired therefrom.

WILLIAM G. MULOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application shall be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.

T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-1aw6mM*

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.

No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—Company's Office No. 25 William-st., (Room No. 9, second floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1862.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the First Class Preferred, and a Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the Second Class Preferred Stocks of this Company, payable at the Company's Office in this City, on and after the 22d of January, 1862. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
8th January, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January,

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board.

R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:30 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations.) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HENRY, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical College, (see diploma in his office, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway,) may be consulted, as usual, on diseases of a certain class, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A practice of 24 years (six of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases, or make no charge. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been tampered with by the use of quack medicines, and consequently suffering from secondary or constitutional syphilis, are specially invited to call. Private entrance. Consultations free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMIES OF MUSIC—OPERA.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

J. GRAU has the pleasure to announce that he has effected an arrangement with the Directors of the Academies of Music of New-York and Brooklyn, whereby he will be enabled to give in each City, next week,

TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
They will take place as follows:
In New-York,
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, Jan. 15 and 17.

On the first night will be produced, in the New-York Academy, Verdi's justly famous opera,

LA TRAVIATA.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
will appear for the first time in the important part of
VIOLETTA.
BRIGNOLI, ALFREDO, MANCUSI, GERMONT.
IN BROOKLYN
The opera nights will be
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 14 and 16.

On the opening night, (Tuesday,) Rossini's masterpiece, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, will be produced with the following unequaled distribution:

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY in her admirable rôle of .... Rosina. Brignoli, Almaviva; Mancusi, Figaro; Susini, Bartolo; Barili, Basilio; Bertha, Mme. Marra. Conductor, Anchutz

And on THURSDAY will be performed, for the first time in Brooklyn, Verdi's renowned opera,

LA TRAVIATA,
with the same cast as in New-York.

The Box Offices for securing seats will be opened TO-DAY at the Academies, Breusing's Music-store, and Sibell's, Wall-st.

WALLACK'S.

UNEXAMPLED ATTRACTION!
SIX STANDARD COMEDIES
DURING THE WEEK!
A
DIFFERENT PLAY EACH EVENING,
All to be given with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
By Mr. H. Isherwood.
MONDAY,
Will be acted,
GOLDSMITH'S COMEDY,
SHE STOOPS
TO
CONQUER,
With the following admirable distribution of the characters:

Young Marlow	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. Blake
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. G. Holland
Hastings	Mr. Reynolds
Jeremy	Mr. John Sefton
Diggory	Mr. Young
Aminadab	Mr. Parsloe
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. Browne
Roger	Mr. Convers
Stingo	Mr. Parkes
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Hardcastle	Mrs. Hoey
Miss Neville	Mrs. Sloan
Dolly	Mrs. Reeves

TUESDAY,
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
WEDNESDAY,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY,
LOVE FOR LOVE.
FRIDAY,
ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.

WALLACK'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION
of
STANDARD COMEDIES,
SIX
During the week.
A DIFFERENT PLAY EACH EVENING.
MONDAY,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
TUESDAY,
PLAYING WITH FIRE;
WEDNESDAY,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL;
THURSDAY,
LOVE FOR LOVE;
FRIDAY,
ROAD TO RUIN;
SATURDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

"JUDAS MACCABÆUS,"
(Handel,) in rehearsal to-night.

The Hymn of Praise, "PRAISE TO GOD," (George F. Bristow,) will be put in rehearsal at an early date, and performed on EASTER MONDAY, April 21. Members are requested to provide themselves with copies of the work, to be had at the Society Rooms, No. 288 4th-av. By order,

W. H. DAYAS, Secretary.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

The public are respectfully informed that
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
THE GREAT PIANIST,

Will arrive by the next steamer from Havana, and his first concert in New-York will take place ten days after his arrival.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a first-class passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations. Carries a stewardess. A limited number of first-class passengers will be taken, at the lowest rates. Passengers must be on board at 11 A. M. on the day of sailing. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

The DAMASCUS was detained on account of the inclemency of the weather, which interfered with her receiving freight.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established agency business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CROWDED HOUSES! DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
Introducing all the beautiful scenery, magic and mechanical effects from the

NAIAD QUEEN

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
The Handsomest Fat Girl, and the Largest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH

Ever seen, 18 years old, weighs 628 pounds, and measures 7 feet 5 inches round, a perfect female Lambert, may be seen at all hours, day and evening; as may also

THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador, which is convalescent; and
EATS A HALF BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,

With its myriads of Living Fish; EIGHT LARGE SPECKLED BROOK-TROUT, TWELVE LIVING SEA HORSES, GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF THE
GREATEST AMERICAN COMEDY.
RECEIVED WITH SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
With the following powerful cast:

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. John T. Raymond, (For the first time in New-York.)
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Levick.
Binney	Mr. Peters.
Coyle	Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott	J. H. Stoddart.
Sir Edward Trenchard	Mr. Marlowe.
Fred. Vernon	H. F. Daly.
Capt.-de-Boots	Mr. Richardson.
John Whickem	Mr. Bilby.
Buddicombe	Mr. Dillon.
Rasper	Mr. Smith.
Florence Trenchard	Mrs. J. H. Allen.
Mary Meredith	Mrs. Chanfrau
Augusta	Miss Ione Burke.
Georgina	Mrs. Lotty Hough.
Mrs. Mountchessington	Mrs. Marlowe.
Sharpe	Mrs. Dillon.
Skillet	Miss Everett.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

SECOND WEEK OF
The original American Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
In compliance with numerous requests
FOR ONE NIGHT MORE,
FOR ONE NIGHT MORE,

Will be presented Bourcicault's setting in a fairy frame of Charles Dickens' beautiful story of the

CRICKET ON THE HEARTH,
In which MR. J. S. CLARKE,
Will sustain his extraordinary personation of
TILLY SLOWBOY.

Dot	Miss Fanny Browne
Bertha	Miss Ada Clifton
Mrs. Fielding	Mrs Walcot
John Perrypingle	Mr. Pearson
Caleb	Mr. Barton Hill
Ned Plummer	Mr. Davenport
Tackleton	Mr. Davidge

It will be preceded by the Comedy of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Brown, the Broker	Mr. J. S. Clarke

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, will be produced the Grand Romantic Legendary Spectacle entitled

THE NAIAD QUEEN,

which has been for some months in preparation. It will be presented with new and gorgeous scenery, new and dazzling costumes and appointments, intricate transformations, and wonderful mechanical effects, rendering it the most

BEAUTIFUL SPECTACULAR PIECE
ever presented.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Second week of the eminent artistes
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY,
Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW,
Mrs. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1862,
The great historical play in five acts, entitled
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

James V, (King of Scotland,)	Mr. Jas. W. Wallack, Jr.

as performed by him in the principal cities of Europe and America, with great applause and marked success.

George Weir	Mr. E. L. Davenport
Malcolm Young	Mr. William Wheatley.
Madeline Weir	Mrs. Julia B. Barrow.

In preparation Shakespeare's tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
with an allotment of characters never surpassed in America.

Admission, (to all parts of the house,) 50 cents.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!:

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.

The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents.

TIFFANY & CO.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.

Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cetns.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,

will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

The most finished, artistic, and pleasing entertainment ever presented to a New-York audience.

Open EVERY EVENING. Admission 25c.

LECTURES.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
"THE BLIND PREACHER,"
Will deliver a Lecture on
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
at IRVING HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
At 8 o'clock. Door open at 7.

Tickets, 25 cts., to be had at the principal Hotels, book and Music Stores and at the door.

ARMY READING.

The Association for Supplying Religious Reading to our Soldiers, have arranged with

DR. ROBERT A. FISHER

to deliver his extemporaneous and beautifully ILLUSTRATED LECTURE on

GUNPOWDER, CANNON AND PROJECTILES,

AT THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. DIAGRAMS, (covering 600 feet of canvas,) MODELS, SHELLS and CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS, will illustrate every WAR IMPLEMENT and agent.

Tickets 25 cents. A gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents. A package of eight tickets, $1. A family of four persons for $1 can obtain four additional tickets *free* to present to their friends. For sale at the bookstores and door. Open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
THE PIONEER OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT,
Will deliver a Lecture upon
"THE ABOLITIONISTS, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE WAR,"
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

Doors open at 7—lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at James Miller's bookstore, No. 522 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; and Anti-Slavery Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A part of the house (entrance on 3d-av.), reserved for those who purchase tickets before 5 P. M. on the day of the lecture.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"SONS OF CONNECTICUT."

The Annual Meeting of the Sons of Connecticut in New-York will be held at the Fifth-av. Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Election will be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting.

Citizens of Connecticut and their descendants are invited to attend.

R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING—AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will be held THIS EVENING, (13th,) at 7½ o'clock, in small chapel, New-York University. Meetings public. Seats provided for ladies.

JOHN W. DRAPER, LL. D., President.
CHAS. WAGER HULL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY, of New-York, will be held on the second MONDAY in January, 13th inst., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts., at 6 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance of members is requested.

JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Affairs at Nassau, N. P.—Movements of Rebel Traders—United States Gunboats—Loss of the British Ship Conqueror.

The brig *Lucy Darling*, SOUPER, from Nassau, N. P., Jan. 4, arrived last night. She sailed in company with schooner *Alena*, of Digby, N. S., and schooner *Matilda West*, for New-York.

The steamer *Ella Warley*, formerly the *Isabel* of Charleston, sailed previously for St. John, N. B., but no doubt actually bound to Charleston, [she has since arrived at Charleston.—ED. TIMES,] having the cargo of ship *Eliza Bonsall* from Liverpool, *via* Charleston, where she made an attempt to run the blockade.

The British steamer *Gladiator* was at Nassau, waiting to sail for a Southern port. H. B. M. ship *Conqueror*, of 101 guns, struck on a sunken reef on the east side of Rum Key, on Dec. 29, and when last heard from, the rock had pierced five feet through her bottom. H. B. M. steam frigate *Bull Dog* had gone to her assistance.

Jan. 8, at 3 A. M., lat. 35° 50′, lon. 75° 10′, passed six small steamers, bound South. Left brig *Thos. Tileston*, SCAMRON, for New-York in three days.

The schooner *Theresa C.*, of Philadelphia, SMITH, from Philadelphia for Havana, went ashore on Petche Cay on the night of Dec. 3, and became a total loss, part of the cargo of merchandise being saved in a damaged condition. She was eight years old, built at Cape May, N. J., 178 tons, and owned by the Captain and others of Philadelphia.

The U. S. gunboat *Flambeau* sailed on a cruise Jan. 1.

The U. S. gunboat *St. Jago* touched at Nassau Jan. 4.

From the Nassau (W. I.) Guardian, Dec. 28.

WRECK OF THE BRIG UNION STATE.

On the 13th inst. the American brig *Union State*, G. W. FOX, master, of Baltimore, struck on a sunken rock, about eight miles S. S. E. of Double-headed Shot Cays, and sunk in about three hours in eight fathoms' water. Cargo a total loss. Part of material, with clothing saved. The captain and crew arrived here, on Monday, in the wrecking schooner *Ocean Monarch*. Consignees, Messrs. T. DARLING & Co.

DISPATCHES FROM HAVANA.

Her Majesty's gunboat *Nimble*, (5,) Capt. D'ARCY, arrived from Havana yesterday evening with dispatches for the Lieutenant-Governor and the men-of-war now in port.

THE HYPERION PURSUED BY A PRIVATEER.

Capt. GIBSON, of the bark *Hyperion*, of New-York, makes the following statement relative to a strange vessel that chased her while at sea:

"In latitude 37° 22′, longitude 68° 06′, I passed the schooner *Martha Gay*, steering south by west, a bark in sight bearing southeast, distant about five miles, shortly after noon. The bark tacked and headed toward me; at 1 P. M. she was about half a mile off. She was painted cream color, with a narrow red stripe around her. Had a large crew, with two heavy guns, one on each side, abaft the fore rigging. Could see no name. Had every appearance of being a whaler—boats, davits, etc. Had no National colors, but had a pennant flying at the main. Her sails were hemp, and all new.

At 2½ P. M., finding she could not overhaul the schooner, she squared away and made all sail in pursuit of me. At 4 P. M. she fired a gun to leeward, and set the Stars and Stripes at the gaff end. I answered by showing my colors and keeping them flying until sundown. At 4½ P. M. she luffed to and fired both guns, the lee one shotted, as we could see the water thrown up by the shot in our wake, but well astern. I kept along on my course. She was in pursuit at sundown, and gaining. Next morning she was not in sight; supposed she had gone after a vessel we passed during the night, as she must have gone close to her."

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES GUNBOATS.

The United States gunboat *St. Jago de Cuba* arrived from Beaufort on Wednesday evening, with the account of the great fire at Charleston, and left on Thursday. Another American gunboat accompanied her towards the bar, but did not come in.

The United States gunboat *Flambeau*, Capt. TEMPLE, left for Key West this morning.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER ADELINE.

Capt. JOHN MCKINNEY, who has just arrived from Key West, reports the following information respecting the capture of the schooner *Adeline*, SMITH, master, of this port:

"On a passage from Havana to New-York, on the 17th of November last, when in the vicinity of Cape Carneval, about 30 miles off shore, we were boarded by the United States steamship *Connecticut*, Capt. WOODHALL, who took charge of the schooner, put all on board the steamer except the mate and cook, put a prize crew on board, took her in tow, and steered away for Key West, where we arrived on the morning of the 19th, 39 hours after our capture. The schooner *Adeline* belongs to Nassau, and is under British registry. When captured she was 120 miles from any Confederate port, and on our arrival at Key West we were taken very unceremoniously to Fort Taylor, with the promise that we would have a gratuitous passage to New-York as soon as the *Connecticut* returned from Galveston.

After remaining prisoners for six days, we were examined privately by the Clerk of the Court, and on the ninth day the Court met for the purpose of condemning the hull and cargo, or rather for passing sentence, they having been previously condemned. Capt. WOODHALL still avowed he would carry us to New-York; however, the British Vice-Consul (who is a Yankee himself, and the heart's blood of a Union man,) at the eleventh hour sent him a note, under protest, stating the illegality of such proceedings, and he then released us, after being in the fort 21 days, closely followed by a guard. All were released but the supercargo, who figured so conspicuously as a Confederate officer. Him they took to New-York.

The cargo of the *Adeline* consisted of 20 barrels of refined sugar, 100 bags of coffee, and a few boxes, contents unknown; in fact, she was only one-third loaded. The vessel and cargo were sold at Key West by public auction. The former brought $275, with all her materials.

We were kindly treated at the fort, and allowed every indulgence by the officers."

THE LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

Continuation of the Lectures of Francis Lieber, LL. D., Before the Columbia College Law School.

In war we may inflict death, but have no right to indulge in cruelty. Cruelty consists in inflicting pain for the sake of the pain, to satisfy the lust of revenge, or a fiendish hatred. No doubt the whole world would consider it cruel if pain were inflicted upon an enemy to extract an important secret. The fear of retaliation is one of the most efficient regulators, and curbs in our modern law of war, yet we would not approve of cruelty by way of retaliation against savages, or those who have fallen back into that state. The late proclamation of Gen. HALLECK illustrates this well—allowing retaliation in case of property, when necessary, yet not in the case of life. Simply inflicting death is not considered cruelty.

Treachery is not allowed; it differs from stratagem, as it is a breach of faith; even the fathers of the Church insisted that deception of the enemy was allowable, but breaking engagements, capitulations, and not returning on parole is not to be admitted. The Asiatic, Chinese, and Hindoos do not think anything of doing this.

The love of truth—at least respect for truth—has, I believe, greatly advanced in the progress of civilization, and this has had its excellent effect on the law of war.

Dr. LEIBER here referred to a small work of his on the character of a true gentleman, where he had spoken of this subject—Truth—and of its forming so decided a mark in the character of a true gentleman. Also to an incident in the life of WELLINGTON, who obliged an officer to return (or punished him) because he had deceived the French in regard to his rank. See also NAPIER's Peninsular War.

War would be but destruction itself if treachery were adopted as a principle. It would be illogical; for how can we carry on transactions with the enemy if we allow the principle of treachery to be acted upon. How could we conclude peace—a lasting, honest peace? On the ground of expediency, it would be better to abstain from treachery.

Retaliation. This means evil for evil, repeating injury for equal injury. This is measured by some modified application of the elementary principle in the human soul—resentment of wrong. This principle, like all others, has been given by Providence for wise purposes, and like all others, works evils if it be not modified by equally important principles. All those principles which Providence has laid in our soul for the progress of civilization and for the existence of society, are, because elementary, dangerous if not reined in.

You may illustrate this by the case of hunger and thirst. If not checked we have the glutton and the drunkard. Take the case of ambition, love of property, and sexual desire, and you see the same result. Still if we imagine a human being destitute of resentment of wrong, he would soon become a passive slave. Criminalists tell us that the first incipiency to criminal law is private vengeance. In England there is a private prosecution for a crime. The State formerly did not take much notice of crime; they supposed the individual could take care of himself; they do not see that there is as much need to protect the person as the property. This private revenge is called in Italian *vendita*. I remember, as late as the year 1822, I read a long report, in the Paris *Journal Débats*, by the Prefect of Corsica, in which he asked that the Government allow the *vendita* in a certain degree, and make it legal, because, he said, it was considered by the society there a man's duty to avenge the life of his friend. I do not say he was right, but mention it as a remarkable instance of this private revenge.

You will find that in the same degree as people fall back into a state of comparative savageness they always fall back to this *vendita*.

Retaliation, so far as it is founded on justice, remains always one of the elements of the law of the most civilized, although in conjunction with many other principles. We hang a murderer, but we do not make him undergo the slow torture that his victim underwent, which strict retaliation would require. In criminal law the law of retaliation follows the rude, shapeless, private revenge—shapeless because it has not been modified. We meet this principle of resenting wrong fashioned into law in the maxim, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." This bears always on revenge.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a girl, named ROSANNA CAULFIELD, six years of age, whose parents reside at No. 281 West-street. The child had been attacked some days ago with the scarlatina, but was pronounced by the physician to be fast recovering, until Saturday, when, having taken some medicine obtained of a neighboring druggist, she immediately grew worse, and died shortly after. Suspicion that the child had died by reason of malpractice, as was published in some of yesterday's papers, was at once raised in the minds of the family. The father determined to have the case thoroughly investigated, and he therefore secured the services of one of the first chemical anatomists in the City, who, in conjunction with the Coroner and his Deputy, Dr. BEACH, yesterday proceeded to the house and made a thorough *post mortem* examination. The result was such as to satisfy all concerned that death was the result of the disease, and not of the medicine administered. A verdict of death from scarlatina was accordingly rendered.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of a female infant only a few days old, which was found in the gutter, in Tenth-street, near Broadway. Verdict, "Death from want and exposure." The Captain of the Precinct is endeavoring to obtain some information as to who was the unnatural mother who thus left her offspring to perish in the street.

A DEADLY ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer JOHN HART, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested two men, named BERNARD BRADY and JOHN THOMPSON, whom he found creating a disturbance in the street. He started for the Station-house with his prisoners, but on arriving at the corner of Broadway and Spring-street, they turned upon him, and one of them dealt the officer a violent blow on the side of his head, with a hatchet. The force was sufficient to cut through his cap, and to produce a serious wound on the side of his head. By great exertion the officer succeeded in overcoming them, and finally took them to the Station-house, where they were locked up until morning. They were then taken before Justice BRENNAN, and committed for examination.

THE FOG.—Yesterday morning another heavy fog commenced settling over the City and harbor, which increased in density as the day advanced. Both the North and East Rivers were comparatively free from vessels, consequently the various ferry-boats, except those running to Staten Island, were not seriously retarded in their trips, although, of course, they were obliged to proceed with caution, and to keep up an incessant sounding of the whistle and ringing of the bell. The Staten Island boats made but one or two trips after 10 o'clock A. M. The Camden and Amboy boat, due here in the afternoon, had not arrived up to a late hour. The Sound steamers fortunately reached their piers before the fog came on. The fog had not lifted at an early hour this morning.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—A man, named HOSEA NUTTING, aged 40 years, was very dangerously injured, yesterday, while riding on a Third-avenue car. He was standing upon the platform, when the shaft of a carriage struck him in the abdomen, producing a terrible wound. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.... JOANNA FEELY, a native of Ireland, aged 75 years, fell from the front stoop of house No. 50 Park-street, yesterday, and broke her leg in two places, besides otherwise severely injuring herself. She was also taken to the Hospital.

A PICKPOCKET IN THE CARS.—A man named CHARLES PRICE was arrested and committed to the Tombs yesterday, by Justice BRENNAN, upon a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. CATHARINE BACH, in an Eighth-avenue car, of a sum of money and diamond rings, in all valued at $41 50. The prisoner was searched, but none of the property was found upon him. He probably passed it over to an accomplice.

A REPRESENTATIVE "CONTRABAND."—WILLIAM DAVIS, an eloquent "contraband" from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, Missionary, will address a meeting in the Church of the Puritans, Union Square, this evening at 7½ o'clock. The song of the "contrabands," "Let my People go," will be sung by Mr. DAVIS, and probably, HORACE WATERS' troupe.

The German Republican Central Committee.

AN INTERESTING AFFAIR—PRESENTATION TO MR. WILLMANN.

An exceedingly interesting occasion drew together a numerous social circle, at HELD's Hotel, on Saturday evening last.

A Committee, appointed some time ago by the Central German Republican Committee of this City and County, assembled at the place designated at an early hour, and were speedily joined by a number of friends, all animated with the one intention, to do honor to a gentleman whose services to the cause of liberty and the Union have won for him all hearts.

The Committee consisted of Dr. Brugmann, Messrs. Edmund Remak, Heinrich Richard, Alfred Erbe and Wm. M. Wermerskirch, who, at 8 o'clock, entered the upper soloon of the hotel, where a company of German Republican gentlemen had collected and presented to Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN, the late and newly-elected President of the German Republican Central Committee, an address, beautifully drawn up in the highest style of calligraphic execution upon card paper, and elegantly framed.

Mr. REMAK, of the *New-Yorker Abend Zeitung*, in eloquent and appropriate words, addressed the recipient of this handsome testimonial, which, written in the German language, is translated as follows:

"The German Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York has resolved to express to its President, Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN, its thanks for his eminent services to the Republican Party and to the Germans in general of New-York.

If ever upright endeavors in the interest of Freedom have deserved acknowledgment, then must ANDREAS WILLMANN, one of its truest champions, merit the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. True and honorable, untiring and devoted, he has, for years, dedicated all his strength and ability to the good cause, and has labored with success where hitherto defeats were continually encountered. The triumph of LINCOLN and of OPDYKE have shown what the Germans of New York and their President, ANDREAS WILLMANN, could achieve.

May the future still bring ever-renewed success to crown with its laurels ANDREAS WILLMANN and his efforts for Truth and Justice."

Mr. WILLMANN, in gracefully acknowledging this compliment, responded in a handsome speech, and concluded by inviting his guests to partake of a collation, which was speedily and neatly provided. Some thirty persons sat down to table at 9 P.M., and after an hour spent in conviviality, toasts and sentiments, intermingled with outbursts of the song of Fatherland, chasing the gloom of the night away, JAMES WILSON GREENE, Esq., a cousin of Mr. BARNEY, Collector of the Port of New-York, was called upon for a speech, and very appropriately, in his remarks, referred to the National crisis, in which the Germans have acquitted themselve so well, and deplored the intrigues that have forced Gen. SIGEL, their admitted representative, to resign. His brief appeal was much applauded, and was followed by excellent addresses from Messrs. RICHARD, ERBE, and others.

The agreeable party did not separate until a late hour, when they adjourned with cheers for Freedom and the Union!

The Sigel Committee.

The Executive Committee intrusted with the preparations for the great Sigel demonstration, met yesterday afternoon at Pythagoras Hall. Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP in the chair. The whole Committee was present, with delegates from the Turnverein, the Social Reform Verein and all the German Singing Clubs of the City.

The Committee on the Meeting reported that the Cooper Institute could be obtained, and, after brief debate, the mass meeting was fixed for that locality to take place on Thursday night next.

Resolutions were read and adopted for the occasion, and it was also determined that a Committee of three should, if acceptable to the people, be appointed to present the said resolutions, in person, to the President of the United States.

With the assurance that all the necessary funds had been collected without trouble, and that the proposed demonstration would be one of the most imposing ever witnessed in New-York, the Committee adjourned to meet again this afternoon at headquarters in Pythagoras Hall.

We understand that the funds remaining in the hands of the German Union League have, by resolution, been applied to the uses of the Sigel Committee.

The Sigel Movement in Albany.

At a late hour, last evening, a letter was received in this City, from Albany, stating that, on Saturday, a mass meeting was held there, in SCHNEIDER's House, No. 362 Broadway, in reference to Gen. SIGEL's resignation, and that the same had organized, by appointing GEORGE SCHNEIDER President, Mr. FISCHER Vice-President, and LOUIS BECKER Secretary; and that after expressing a determination to sustain SIGEL in all proper reclamations, they had resolved to await instructions from the Sigel Committee, in New-York.

Another Dense Fog.

DANGEROUS NAVIGATION—DETENTION OF OUTWARD-BOUND VESSELS, GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS, &c.

A fog of unusual density set in about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with wind very light from E. N. E., rendering navigation to and from sea very dangerous, and almost an impossibility. Those most prudent remained inactive, in consequence of which a large number of inward-bound vessels are detained below awaiting the clearing away of the fog. The Eastern boats arrived at an early hour. The ferry-boats were all more or less retarded in their trips. The Union Ferry Company ran only one boat on each ferry. The Staten Island Ferry ceased running after 10 A. M., making only two trips the entire day. We have heard of no accident up to 9 P. M.

A large number of vessels outward-bound, returned after having put to sea, and anchored in the Lower Bay on account of the weather.

The United States steam-transport *Baltic*, Commander COMSTOCK, lying at the foot of Canal-street, North River, had steam on all day, and as soon as the fog cleared off would sail for Port Royal. She has a full cargo of subsistence, also 350 men and horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry.

The United States steam-transport *Cahawba*, lying at the Government Dock, foot of Murray-street, North River, had steam on and would sail as soon as the fog cleared. She has a full cargo of hay and oats, 175 men and horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry; also, a number of recruits for the Seventy-ninth New-York State Volunteers.

The United States steam-transport *Decatur* sailed yesterday morning for Locust Point, with a full cargo of provisions, ammunition and gun-carriages.

Arrivals in the City.

Capt. D'Arcy Preston, commander of Her British Majesty's gunboat *Medea*, from the station of the British North American Squadron; D. Milne, Home Milne, nephews of Admiral Milne, and T. M. Quicksall, of Philadelphia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

J. Lothrop, Motley and ladies, from Boston; Lieut. R.L. Livingston, of the U.S.A.; G. T. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass.; and D. Lyman, of Connecticut, are at the Brevoort House.

Brig.-Gen. Tyler, from Connecticut; Maj. G. C. Strong, of the U. S. A.; Dr. F. Wolverton, of Canada, and W. B. McGrath, of the U. S. A., are at the Everett House.

Col. Wm. Chapman, of the U. S. A.; Col. G. L. Beale, from the Relay House, Maryland; Capt. A. K. Long, of the U. S. N., and R. K. Horton, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

J. L. Brent, of California, and Alfred Lajouchere, of Portland, Me., are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Thomas D. Doubleday, U. S. A.; G. P. Coggen, of Toronto; B. E. Mallory, of Connecticut; Kerr Innes, of Canada, and W. D. Davidge, from Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Broughton and Dr. Austin, of H. B. M. gunboat *Medea*; Wm. Pollock, U. S. N., and Geo. Boynton, of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a Jewish Synagogue.

TROWEL PRESENTATION—ADDRESS BY REV. DR. S. M. ISAACS—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The corner-stone of a place of public worship for the first Jewish Synagogue ever organized in this city, was laid yesterday, with appropriate exercises. The congregation is known as "Baith Israel," of which Rev. JOEL ALEXANDER is the Rabbi. Six years ago it was organized by sixteen persons, and a place for worship was secured at No. 155 Atlantic-street, where it has remained from that time until the present, gradually increasing in numbers, usefulness and prosperity, until now, even in these times when the whole financial world is deranged, and the country involved in war, the members feel warranted in supplying the necessity which exists of increased accommodations for public worship. Although the people of this faith are not very numerous in our midst, nevertheless this synagogue—not to be behind the fashion—has had its little dissensions, which resulted in a split, and the organization of a new synagogue known as "Bethlehem," in December last, now occupying a portion of Grenada Hall, Myrtle-avenue, as a place of worship. But the dissension in this case is likely to prove to be the seed of the church in this City, for where we have had only one society heretofore there exists two, and each is vieing with the other in the path of usefulness. There are also three or four Synagogues in the Eastern District, neither of which have as yet found it expedient to erect a house of their own. The Synagogue of Baith Israel, being the first to lay a corner stone in this City, there was much curiosity felt to witness the ceremony, and, notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather and that the ground was covered with snow and water, there was a very large attendance of the believers in the faith of Abraham, and a still larger attendance of others attracted to the spot by curiosity. But as the ritual of the Jewish Church does not specially provide for the laying of corner stones, there is nothing very peculiar about the exercise, save and except the presentation of a silver trowel to the person selected to put the stone in place. The recipient of this distinguished honor—for such it is considered—is usually a leading and active man in the synagogue, who by his efforts and liberality in its behalf has been particularly identified with its success. The individual selected furnishes the corner-stone, and the congregation present to him the trowel, which is ever kept as a sacred heir-loom in the receiver's family.

The ground selected for the new church is elegibly and centrally situated at the corner of Boerum and State streets, in the Tenth Ward. The lot is 90 feet on the former, and 94 feet 9 inches on the latter street. The building is to have a front of 47 feet on State-street, and extending back along Boerum-street 68 feet. The structure will be of brick, of a plain unpretending style of architecture, and calculated to seat 300 persons. The basement will be 9 feet high, mainly underground. This will be divided into rooms to be used for Sabbath School and other purposes pertaining to the Society. The auditorium will be 18 feet in the clear, and the whole will be plainly furnished. The land and building will cost about $10,000, and is to be ready for use about the 1st of May next. SCHLEGEL & Co. are the builders, and the mason-work is to be done by DONLAN & BROTHER.

Previous to laying the corner-stone yesterday, the Society held a meeting at No. 155 Atlantic-street, at the conclusion of which a procession was formed by the congregation, and, preceded by their officers, went to the site of the new building. Here within the excavation for the cellar a temporary platform had been erected for the accommodation of all persons taking an active part in the exercises. The American flag floated from three corners of the stand, and with the promiscuous crowd on the surrounding banks made the scene an interesting one. When the procession reached the spot, the congregation opened to the right and left, when the Rabbis in surplices passed through, and with the officers of the Church, took their places upon the stand. The pastor, Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, then read in Hebrew a psalm, and was followed in a brief address by Rev. Dr. ISAACS, of New-York. He could say, with the Psalmist, that he rejoiced when they said unto him, "Come to the House of God." He rejoiced that they were about to dedicate a house to God, and complimented the congregation for the zeal they had displayed in this enterprise. The Rev. Rabbi asked to be excused from making a lengthy address, because he did not come prepared for that purpose, as it was expected that Rev. Dr. RAPHAEL would be present to deliver the address, but he had been detained on account of having to attend the funeral of a member of his congregation. But he was nevertheless gratified for the invitation to be present at the laying of this corner-stone. This was the land where they should lay corner-stones, for this is the land where the Jews have flourished. It was true that the corner-stone of the nation was partially eclipsed, but sure he was that the God of Israel would perpetuate this glorious Union. Israelites, like all other American citizens, stand forth for American liberty. This is an evidence that we have no fear for the Union. The reverend speaker then referred to the uses of a corner-stone. Some of the descendants of those who stood about him, he said, might in a future time look over the contents of the box, and there see that on this day this corner-stone was laid to perpetuate the truths of the ever-living God; that here, in this free land, the Jews were not compelled to hide their faith. He warned the Israelites about him not to let their conduct tarnish their reputation; their conduct should be such as became the sons of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. He warned them about going astray by copying after others, but to remain as Jews as well outside as inside of the synagogue. He was gratified at the construction of this synagogue for another reason. It would do away with the excuse for not worshiping God in a proper way, as many pretended to believe that if they joined an association to secure them a small piece of ground to be buried in, they were doing all that was necessary.

The box, containing a parchment with the name of the pastor and members of the synagogue upon it, one each of the American coin from one cent up to one dollar, and some Jewish publications, was then placed in position, when Mr. JULIUS COHN, Secretary of the Society, stepped in front of Mr. MOSES LOEWENTHAL, and said he had the pleasure and the honor of presenting to him the silver trowel with which to lay the corner-stone. The present was by direction of the congregation, for his efforts in behalf of the Society. Taking the trowel, Mr. LOEWENTHAL said: "I am very much obliged to you and the congregation for the honor conferred upon me this day." The trowel is of solid silver, and was made by Messrs. Rogers & Co., No. [illegible] Fulton-street. It has engraved upon one side, in English:

Presented to Mr. LOEWENTHAL,
on laying the corner-stone of
Synagogue Baith Israel,
Corner Boerum and State-streets,
Brooklyn, L. I., Jan. 12, 1862.

The same is engraved on the other side of the trowel in Hebrew characters.

The corner-stone was then put in position. Returning to the stand the pastor, Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, recited in Hebrew another psalm and a prayer, which concluded the exercises. The Committee of Arrangements having in charge this work, is composed of the following-named gentlemen, who are also authorized to receive subscriptions to aid in paying for the new synagogue: Solomon Furst, Chairman, No. 406 Atlantic-street; Mr. Bass, No. 35 Atlantic-street; Mr. Loewenthal, No. 32 Hudson-avenue; J. Samter, No. 221 Myrtle-avenue; Mr. Beasman, No. 24 Atlantic-street.

BADGES FOR THE HEADS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The heads of the Western District Fire Department have recently obtained badges so that they can be easily distinguished from other members of the Department. The badge is about three inches in diameter, and made of silver. The outside edge is neatly worked to represent a wreath, in the centre is a group of Firemen's utensils in relief, including hats, axes, torches, hose, ladder, hooks and trumpet. Above the centre is the office of the wearer in a scroll, and underneath, on an ornamental scroll, is "Brooklyn Fire Department." The whole face of the Chief Engineer's badge is plated with gold; those worn by the Assistant Engineers are all silver; those for the Fire Commissioners have the raised work gold plated, and the ground work silver plated.

A CLERK ROBS HIS EMPLOYER.—A man named THOMAS WOLVEN, in the employ of CHARLES ANDERSON, corner of Oxford-street and Park-avenue, on Saturday last, stole $420 from his employer and left for parts unknown. Officer WALDRON, of the Fourth Precinct, was put upon the track of WOLVEN, and, late Saturday night, succeeded in arresting him, and recovered $394 25 of the money he had stolen. The accused was committed to answer.

A BENEFIT.—It is expected that Dr. FISHER's lecture on "Gunpowder, Cannon and Projectiles," will draw a large audience to the Plymouth Church this evening. The question having been asked, which particular Army Reading Association will receive the benefit, we are requested to state that it will be the "Army and Navy Committee of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association."

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at an early hour yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a brick building on Baltic near Court-street, occupied by Messrs. WAKEFIELD & PARMLEE, gas-fitters, and EDW. VAIL, carpenter. The building was mostly destroyed. Messrs. W. & P.'s loss is not known. Mr. VAIL's loss is $25. All the occupants were insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—An elderly woman, named BRIDGET FARRELL, residing on Hoyt, near Douglas-street, was so severely burned at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, by her clothes taking fire, that her life is despaired of. She was taken to the City Hospital by Officer OSWALD, of the Third Precinct Police.

JUDGE CULVER ON THE REBELLION.—Judge CULVER will deliver a lecture on "The present Rebellion," at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, this evening at 7¼ o'clock—the entire proceeds of the lecture to be devoted to charitable objects in that locality.

Infamous Record of an Indiana Colonel.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

[We would not publish the following letter, containing, as it does, many extraordinary statements, if it were not from a responsible man, who makes no secret of the fact that he is the writer, and that he is the Chaplain of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment of Volunteers. We are astonished at the report given of Col. HAZZARD's conduct, as we have thought him one of the most competent Colonels in the army. He is a West Pointer, and ranks as Captain in the regular service.—*Eds. Com.*]

CAMP AT BACON CREEK, Ky., Jan. 5, 1862.

Paradoxical as it may appear, this has been the saddest, happiest day that we have seen since we have been in the service; sad on account of the fact that the Sabbath dawned upon three dead comrades—ADDISON W. CLENDENNING, of Company G; WILLIAM LAFORGE, of Company H; and JOHN PARKER, of Company F. This fearful calamity was followed by another more mysterious and alarming. At 8 o'clock, WASHINGTON RUSINGER, of Company D, feeling slightly indisposed, went to the doctor for medicine. Returning to his quarters, he took a dose of it, and in a few minutes fell over in a kind of fit and died before noon. The body was speedily buried by order of the "powers that (used to) be," but will be disinterred in the morning, for examination, by order of the Brigade Surgeon. This evening H. T. GRINSTED, of Company C, was unwell, but still going about the camp. He took a dose of medicine from the surgeon's prescription and dropped dead in a few minutes. I make no comments. Just at roll-call this evening another soldier, Brother M. MITCHELL, fell asleep in death, making six dead men in the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment in one day. The *happiness* to-day consists in the fact that we are at least temporarily relieved from the tyrannical rule of Col. GEORGE W. HAZZARD. The circumstances of this affair are these: Yesterday the Brigade-Surgeon sent an order that our sick, who were crowded into four foul hospitals, such as the camp affords, should be removed to Louisville, where they might be properly cared for. This order the Colonel and Dr. ANDERSON would not obey. This afternoon, Dr. BLACKMAN, Chief Surgeon of this division, called to see why. Col. HAZZARD told him he (BLACKMAN) had no authority to order his sick away, and after some further conversation, said he'd "be d—d if BLACKMAN should take them away," and threatened to force him out of camp. BLACKMAN left, remarking that "he would take care of the sick, and the well, too, in this regiment." Going to an old log-house about a mile from camp, he found fifteen sick men crowded into one room, which I heard the Doctor tell Dr. ANDERSON was "worse than the black hole of Calcutta." These men complained that they were not treated well. Dr. BLACKMAN returned, in company with Dr. MUSCROFT and other physicians, to our camp, and was telling Dr. ANDERSON what he thought of the treatment of these men, when Col. HAZZARD came out of his tent, and seeing myself and a dozen or more men standing near, yelled at us, "Leave here, every d—d one of you!" Not considering myself one of the "d—d ones," I leisurely sauntered around, being anxious to hear things of interest to our crushed and dying men. Dr. BLACKMAN turned to the Colonel, and said: "Colonel, have you visited that house where those sick men are?" HAZZARD replied: "Doctor, I'll put you out of this camp, d—d quick," and, turning, called for a file of the guard. The guard being slow in responding, he yelled again: "Send a file of the guard here," and, turning, said to me: "Go to your quarters, under arrest." (Let me here remark that I'll venture a guess that I am the first Chaplain that has been put under arrest on Sunday for manifesting sympathy for mistreated, dying men, in the United States army.)

After a few words more between Dr. BLACKMAN and ANDERSON, HAZZARD ordered the guard to take Dr. BLACKMAN out of the camp, which was immediately done. In about fifteen minutes after Dr. BLACKMAN disappeared, I heard a tremendous shout in camp, and looking out, saw Gen. TURCHIN on horseback, leaving HAZZARD's tent, taking away his sword, and announcing that, until Col. GAZLEY returned to camp, the command would devolve upon Major HULL. Whew! how the boys yelled! It was the first thrill of joy many of them had felt for many long, weary months. An hour afterward, Gen. MITCHEL (my heart just then said, "Oh! he is such a good man") and Gen. TURCHIN came to camp. Gen. MITCHEL had some conversation in HAZZARD's tent, when they retired, Gen. TURCHIN leaving an order for my release from arrest.

Of course we do not know how this matter will end. It is probable that HAZZARD will be court-martialed. One thing I *do* know—every commissioned officer in this camp who is not too sick to write his name, except three, are united in a petition for HAZZARD's removal, and they will never submit to being put under his *iron heel* again. We have submitted to insult and abuse, such as our friends at home dream not of. We are willing to die for our country, but to be under the heel of a man who will say he'll "be d—d if his sick men may not lay upon the ground and rot" before they shall be hauled; who will make them march until they fall, to rise no more with their own strength; who will say when a sympathizing captain asks for "some provision to be made for sick and shelterless men," "I'll be d—d if I don't wish they were all *dead* or discharged"—under such a heel as that we'll be crushed no longer! "The night is far spent, and behold, the day dawns."

JARGO NETHLITZ.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—Some time ago, a private in the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment was tried by a Court-martial for deserting his post, and found guilty, the punishment for which is death. His execution was deferred for some time, and he was kept in a painful state of suspense. At last the time was fixed for his execution, and five regiments were drawn up in line to witness it, while a file of twelve men were in advance to execute the sentence of death by shooting him.

The prisoner was led forward blindfolded, and the usual words of preparation and command were given in a low, measured tone by the officer in command. During the interval between the commands, "Take aim," and "Fire," and before the last was given, a horseman rode rapidly up the road, waving in the air a paper, which was understood by all present to be a reprieve. Covered with dust and perspiration, the officer rode hurriedly up to the officer in command, and delivered to him what really proved to be a reprieve. The shout, "Reprieve," fell upon the poor soldier's ear, which was already strained to the utmost in anticipation of hearing the last and final word that was to usher his soul into the presence of his Creator; it was too much for him, and he fell back upon his coffin, apparently dead. The bandage was removed from his eyes, but reason had taken its flight, and he became a hopeless maniac. He was discharged from the army, and sent home to his friends. His death had really never been intended; but it was deemed necessary for the good order and discipline of the army to make an impression upon not only himself, but the whole brigade; for that purpose the forms of the execution were regularly gone through with, in presence of five regiments, and the reprieve arrived in good time, as it was intended. It was sought by this means to solemnly impress upon the whole assemblage of soldiers the necessity of a strict observance of duty and obedience under the penalty of an ignominious death. It was a fearful ordeal for the deserter, but it was certainly better than to have completed the tragedy by sending his soul to "that bourne from which no traveler returns."—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

Names of the Members, and the Political Appellation under which they were Elected.

SENATORS.

[Names marked with a * are reëlected.]

District.
1..Monroe Henderson, Rep. and People's.
2..Jesse C. Smith, Union Republican.
3..Henry C. Murphy, Dem. and People's.
4..Christian B. Woodruff, Tam. and Mozart.
5..Charles G. Cornell, Tammany.
6..John J. Bradley, Tam. and Mozart.
7..Rich'd B. Connolly,* Dem. and People's.
8..Hezekiah D. Robertson,* Rep. and People's.
9..Henry R. Low, Union Democrat.
10..Jacob S. Freer, Democrat.
11..William H. Tobey, Republican.
12..Ralph Richards, Rep. and People's.
13..John V. L. Pruyn, Democrat.
14..Joseph H. Ramsey,* Rep. and People's.
15..John Willard, Union Democrat.
16..Russell M. Little, Republican and People's.
17..Charles C. Montgomery,* Republican.
18..John A. Bell,* Republican.
19..Alex. H. Bailey, Republican and People's.
20..George A. Hardin, Republican and People's.
21..Richard K. Sandford, Republican and People's.
22..Allen Munroe,* Republican.
23..Henry A. Clark, Republican.
24..Lyman Truman,* Republican.
25..Chauncey M. Abbott, Republican.
26..Charles J. Folger, Republican.
27..Charles Cook, Republican and People's.
28..Lysander Farrar, Union Republican.
29..A. Hutchinson, Republican and People's.
30..Wilkes Angel, Republican.
31..John Ganson, Democrat.
32..Horace C. Young, Republican.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

[Names marked with a * are reëlected.]

ALBANY—1st dist., John Vanderzee, (deceased,) Democrat; 2d, A. J. Cornell, Republican and People's; 3d, A. Bleeker Banks, Democrat; 4th, William Doyle, Democrat.

ALLEGANY—1st dist., Alvah E. Cruttenden, Republican; 2d, Edward D. Loveridge, Republican.

BROOME—George Bartlett, Union Dem.

CATTARAUGUS—1st dist., Andrew L. Allen, Rep.; 2d, Addison G. Rice, Rep.

CAYUGA—1st dist., William A. Halsey, Rep.; 2d, Smith Anthony,* Rep.

CHAUTAUQUE—1st dist., Emry Davis, Independent Republican and People's; 2d, Henry C. Lake, Republican and People's.

CHEMUNG—Tracy Beadle, Republican and People's.

CHENAGO—1st dist., David B. Parce, Democrat and People's; 2d, Francis B. Fisher, Republican.

CLINTON—Lemuel Stetson, Union Democrat.

CORTLAND—Thomas Barry, Union Democrat.

COLUMBIA—1st dist., Jacob Ten Broeck, Democrat; 2d, Samuel Wilbor, Republican and People's.

DELAWARE—1st dist., Nelson K. Wheeler, Republican; 2d, Daniel Waterbury,* Republican.

DUTCHESS—1st dist., John B. Dutcher,* Republican; 2d, Edmund Green, Republican.

ERIE—1st dist., John W. Murphy, Democrat; 2d, Horatio Seymour, Jr., Democrat; 3d, Ezra P. Goslin, Republican and People's; 4th, John A. Case, Republican and People's.

ESSEX—Palmer E. Havens, Republican and People's.

FRANKLIN—Albert Andrus, Republican and People's.

FULTON AND HAMILTON—James H. Burr,* Republican and People's.

GENESEE—Benjamin Pringle, Republican and People's.

GREENE—Jonathan D. Cowles, Democrat.

HERKIMER—1st dist., Orson Moore, Republican; 2d, George Springer, Republican.

JEFFERSON—1st dist., Jonathan M. Ackley, Republican and People's; 2d, George W. Hazleton, Union Democrat; 3d, William Dewey, Union Democrat.

KINGS—1st dist., A. J. Provost,* Democrat and People's; 2d, Richard J. Laylor, Democrat and People's; 3d, Wm. M. Thomas, Republican and People's; 4th, James Darcey,* Democrat; 5th, C. L. Benedict, Republican and People's; 6th, Samuel T. Maddox, Republican; 7th, Edgar McMullen, Republican and People's.

LEWIS—H. D. P. Snyder, Republican.

LIVINGSTON—1st dist., Matthew Wiard,* Republican; 2d, Samuel Skinner, Republican.

MADISON—1st dist., Wm. H. Brand, Republican; 2d, Albert G. Purdy, Republican.

MONROE—1st dist., George E. McGonegal, Democrat; 2d, Eliphaz Trimmer, Democrat; 3d, Benj. R. Wells, Republican and People's.

MONTGOMERY—Nicholas Newkirk, Democrat.

NEW-YORK—1st dist., John Callahan,* Tammany and Mozart; 2d, Daniel Leamy, Tammany; 3d, Geo. Loutrel, Tammany and Mozart; 4th, Wm. J. C. Kenny,* Mozart; 5th, James W. Bush, Republican and People's; 6th, Wm. J. Coey, Tammany and Mozart; 7th, Henry J. Raymond, Republican and People's; 8th, Wm. J. Olvany, Mozart; 9th, Alexander McLeod, Republican and People's; 10th, D. M. O'Brien, Tammany and Mozart; 11th, Noah A. Childs, Union Democrat; 12th, Andrew Smith, Tammany; 13th, Alex. Ward, Tammany and Mozart; 14th, Royal Phelps, Union Democrat; 15th, David S. Coddington, Tammany; 16th, Dennis McCabe, Republican; 17th, Edmund Jones, Tammany and Mozart.

NIAGARA—1st dist., Benjamin H. Fletcher, Democrat; 2d, Peter A. Porter, Republican and People's.

ONEIDA—1st dist., Charles M. Scholefield, Republican and People's; 2d, Eli Avery, Republican and People's; 3d, Thomas D. Penfield, Union Democrat; 4th, Jeremiah Sweet, Republican and People's.

ONONDAGA—1st dist., F. A. Lyman, Democrat and People's; 2d, Thomas G. Alvord, Union Democrat; 3d, R. Nelson Geer, Republican.

ONTARIO—1st dist., David Pickett, Republican; 2d, Francis O. Mason, Republican and People's.

ORANGE—1st dist., Daniel R. Hudson, Republican; 2d, John Van Etten, Jr., Democrat.

ORLEANS—Nicholas E. Darrow, Republican and People's.

OSWEGO—1st dist., Elias Root, Republican; 2d, Willard Johnson, Union Dem.; 3d, Benjamin E. Bowen, Union Democrat.

OTSEGO—1st dist., Leroy E. Rowe, Union Dem.; 2d, Cornelius A. Church, Republican.

PUTNAM—Thomas N. Reed, Republican.

QUEENS—1st dist., Isaac Coles, Union Dem.; 2d, Henry D. Hall, Democrat.

RENSSELAYER—1st dist., Charles J. Saxe, Democrat; 2d, David G. Maxon, Republican and People's; 3d, Sylvester Waterbury, Dem.

RICHMOND—Smith Ely, Union Democrat.

ROCKLAND—J. S. Harring, Democrat.

ST. LAWRENCE—1st dist., Elias P. Townsley, Republican; 2d, James Reddington, Republican; 3d, Calvin T. Hulburd, Republican.

SARATOGA—1st dist., John Fulton,* Union Democrat; 2d, Nathaniel M. Houghton, Republican and People's.

SCHENECTADY—Simon J. Schermerhorn, Union Democrat.

SCOHARIE—Wm. C. Lemont, Democrat.

SCHUYLER—Alvin C. Hause, Union Democrat.

SULLIVAN—B. L. Luddington, Republican and People's.

SENECA—Peter J. Van Vleet, Democrat.

STEUBEN—1st dist., Daniel B. Bryan,* Republican and People's; 2d, Henry Sherwood, Republican and People's; 3d, Samuel M. Alley, Republican and People's.

SUFFOLK—1st dist., John C. Davis, Republican and People's; 2d, John S. Havens, Dem.

TIOGA—Benjamin F. Tracy, Republican and People's.

TOMPKINS—Ezra Cornell, Republican and People's.

ULSTER—1st dist., Jesse F. Bookstaver, Democrat; 2d, George T. Pierce,* Republican and People's; 3d, Ebenezer Westbrook, Dem.

WARREN—Thomas S. Gray, Democrat.

WASHINGTON—1st dist., Geo. H. Taylor, Union Democrat; 2d, Philip H. Neher, Republican and People's.

WAYNE—1st dist., Eron N. Thomas, Democrat and People's; 2d, Abram Payne, Republican and People's.

WESTCHESTER—1st dist., Pierre C. Tallman, Union Democrat; 2d, Newbury D. Halsted, Democrat; 3d, C. M. Depew, Republican and People's.

WYOMING—Lucius Peck, Union Democrat.

YATES—Darius A. Ogden, Union Democrat.

A Murder at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 12.

T. C. THODY, a respectable grocer of this place, called at Dr. DAVIDSON's office early this morning and stated that a person who lodged in his store last night had beaten him on the head with an iron poker, and robbed him of $75. His skull was fractured in several places. Before the physician could dress the wounds the unfortunate man expired. A Coroner's Jury was called, and adjourned till to-morrow morning. The officers are in pursuit of the supposed murderer.

MOORE'S PATENT FORTY-SHOOTER.—A rifle capable of firing forty shots in as many seconds, has lately been invented by Rev. J. D. MOORE, of Birmingham, Iowa. Mr. MOORE is very fond of hunting, and is an excellent marksman, and contrived the above-mentioned weapon for his own use in hunting sports. The rifle is intended for hunting game of all kinds, from a squirrel to a deer, and the specimen will kill with accuracy a distance of three hundred yards. Its calibre is ninety-five balls to a pound, and it has the Maynard primer attached. The powder and balls are put into two tubes, which extend from the chamber about one foot up the barrel, parallel with each other, and both can be filled with ammunition in a few seconds. These serve the purpose of a cartridge box, and the rifle is charged by a partial revolution of the stock, which is quickly reversed, and the gun is ready for firing. The ball is rammed into the chamber with a sliding rammer, by the movement of returning the stock to its place. The manner of handling it may be learned thoroughly in a few minutes.

This rifle may very readily be adapted for army purposes, made of any calibre required, and would not prove more expensive than many of the firearms now in use. A capacity of twenty charges would be entirely sufficient for an army gun, and, in the hands of a regiment in action, would render it equal to at least five regiments armed with the common musket or rifle.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR is inactive. Wheat closed dull at 71c.@71½c. for No. 1, and 65½c.@66c. for No. 2 in store. CORN is unchanged. OATS firm. MESS PORK steady at $8 75@$9. HOGS—Dressed are steady at $2 55@$2 85; Live are quiet at $2 20@$2 35. *Receipts*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bush. Wheat, 18,000 bush. Corn, 3,400 live Hogs, 3,700 dressed do. Exchange on New-York unaltered.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Exchange on New-York has been reduced to 1½ ℔ cent. discount. Sterling Exchange is easy at 110½ to 111.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Southern Belle, from Nassau, N. P.—Joseph R. Bilderback, Charles D. Bilderback, Benj. F. Haynes, Charles A. Woodruff, O. Wendell.

In brig Lucy Darling, from Nassau, N. P.—Frances H. Woodhouse, Capt. David D. Smith, W. S. Austin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 54 | Moon sets.... 5 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 27 | Gov. Island. 6 16 | Hell Gate..... 7 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 12.

Arrived.

Steamer Acorn, Stevens, Providence 32 hours, to C. H. Copeland. Will be sold to the U. S. Government.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Ship Universe, Morrison, Liverpool 63 ds., with mdse. and 47 passengers, all well, to Williams & Guion. Been 48 ds. from the Banks, and four times blown off to the southern edge of the Gulf Stream. Dec. 26, lat. 40 30, lon. 59 20, saw Br. bark Englishman, Capt. Horne, hence for Europe, with signals set that she was sinking; hove to and took off the captain, crew and passengers, all of whom were completely exhausted, and brought them to this port. Capt. Horne states that when he left the bark there was 5 feet of water in the hold, and both pumps choked. Nothing was saved but some clothing. The Englishman, Capt. Horne, sailed hence Dec. 17 for Cork, with a cargo of grain.

Ship Clyde, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Bristol (Eng.) Dec. 4, in ballast to Thomas James. Dec. 20, lat. 48 30, lon. 36 10, spoke ship Charlotte from Bristol for New-York, all well.

Ship South America, of Boston, Berry, Havre, Nov. 19, in ballast to Hallet & Carman.

Bark Alice Tainter, Hutton, Havre 54 ds., in ballast to J. & N. Smith & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Laura, (Brem.,) Behrens, Havre 50 ds., with mdse. and 9 passengers to Brugiere & Theband.

Bark Geo. Duskee, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Galway 41 ds., in ballast to Thos. James.

Bark Lemuel, (Br., of Shields,) Whittles, Lisbon Nov. 28, with salt to order.

Bark Jane A. Bishop, Wolfe, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds., in ballast to J. D. Fish.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cole, Manzanilla, Cuba, 37 ds., with tobacco, &c., to Thos. Owen & Son. Dec. 28, lat. 32 20, lon. 73 40, spoke schr. Montrose, hence for Havana; reported having lost the captain overboard the night previous by the jibing of the main-boom. The M. A. has experienced heavy N. W. to N. E. gales the entire passage; split sails, started deck-load, &c.

Brig Three Sisters, of Waldeboro, Pinkham, Malaga Nov. 22. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 23 with fruit to Thompson & Hunter; had very heavy weather most of the passage; split sails, shipped several heavy seas, and stove forward house and bulwarks. Jan. 9, off the Delaware, spoke Brig J. H. Dillingham 4 ds. from Belfast for Baltimore.

Brig Lucy Darling, Souper, Nassau, N. P., Jan. 4, with mdse. to J. Eneas. Sld. in co. with schr. Alma, of Digby, N. S., and schr. Matilda West, for New-York.

Brig J. Costa, Haynes, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to Faver & Jove.

Schr. Southern Belle, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Goodsell, Carthagena Oct. 30, via Nassau, N. P., Dec. 26, with coffee, hides, &c., to J. Eneas. In the lat. of Bermuda experienced a violent gale from W. S. W.; since then had a continuation of W. and N. W. gales; sprung rudder and jib-boom, lost two jibs and sustained other slight damage. The American brig Union State, of Baltimore, loaded with sugar, from Havana for New-York, went ashore on Salt Cay Bank, near Salt Cay, about the 22d of December, and became a total loss. Captain and crew saved, and taken to Nassau on the 24th.

Schr. Francis, of New-Haven, Cornell, Demerara Dec. 19, via St. Thomas Dec. 27, with sugar to master. Left no American vessels at Demerara. Left at St. Thomas, Brig East, waiting orders. The U. S. gunboat De Soto arrived at St. Thomas Dec. 27.

Schr. White Cloud, Leavitt, Deals Island, Md., 3 ds.

SAILED—Jan. 11—Steamships Borussia, (Hamb.,) Hamburg; Etna, (Br.,) Liverpool.

WIND—During the day, H. N. E., with dense fog.

Below.

Bark D. Pennell, Pennell, Cardiff Nov. 14.
Bark Jane A. Bishop, from Port Royal.
Bark Norma, (Hamb.,) from Havre.
Brig Windward, from St. Thomas, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The following is a report of the Br. ship Palinurus, arrived yesterday: Oct. 17, lat. 29 19 S., lon. 46 40, during a strong gale from N. W., lost three men overboard, while furling the foresail; was unable to render them assistance, with the exception of throwing them the life-buoys. Their names were, Robert Loyd, of Liverpool; Thomas Mahoney, of London, and Joseph Henry, (colored,) of Pictou, N. S. 4th inst., James Crawford Robinson, of Londonderry, died of dysentery.

Spoken, &c.

Elizabeth—bark, of Philadelphia, strg. S. E., Jan. 5, lat. 35 35, lon. 72 30.

Isaac H. Boardman—ship, from Bombay, via Mauritius, 29 ds. out, Nov. 12, lat. 23 17 S., lon. 3 42 E.

Record—bark, from Moulmein for Falmouth, 81 ds. out, Nov. 14, lat. 20 10 S., lon. 1 15 E.

Star of Peace—Am. ship, from Calcutta for London, 64 ds. out, Nov. 4, lat. 32 38 S., lon. 13 40 E.

St. Peter—Br. brig, from Harrigot, N. S., for Cuba, 11 ds. out, Dec. 25, lat. 37 30, lon. 68.

Vernon—Br. brig, from New-York for Matanzas, 4 ds. out, Dec. 30, lat. 32 50, lon. 74 55.

Foreign Ports.

At Fortune Island, Dec. 22, schr. Adelia Kelley, Kelley, from St. Domingo for New-York; Capt. Kelley had died, and all hands were sick; Carrie Hues, Flynn, from do. for Boston.

At Laguayra, Dec. 21, bark Thomas Dallett, from Philadelphia, just arr.; brig Ocean Wave, (Br.,) for New-York Dec. 24; schr. Dwina, (Br.,) for do., ldg.; brig Magician, (Br.,) wtg.

At Nuevitas, Dec. 22, bark Mary C. Dyer, Ray, for New-York Dec. 28; brigs Thos. Owen, Pettingill, do., wtg.; Abby Fenno, do. do., ldg.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 25, ships Globe, from Rio Janeiro, wtg.; J. Webster, Clark, do. do.; brig Tallulah, do., in distress, and others, before reported.

At Nassau, N. P., Dec. 25, brig Lucy Darling, for New-York in 4 or 5 ds.; schr. ——, of and from Philadelphia, discharging.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.